B.J.II.128

A NEW POCKET COMPANION FOR OXFORD;

OR,

Guide through the University.

CONTAINING

An accurate Deſcription of the PUBLIC EDIFICES, the BUILDINGS in each of the COLLEGES; the GARDENS, STATUES, PICTURES, HIEROGLYPHICS, and all other CURIOSITIES in the UNIVERSITY. With an Hiſtorical Account of the Foundation of the ſeveral Colleges, and their preſent State.

To which are added,

Deſcriptions of the BUILDINGS, TAPESTRY, PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, TEMPLES, GARDENS, &c. at

BLENHEIM, DITCHLEY, HEYTHROP, NUNEHAM and STOW,

The SEATS of

His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH,

The Right Honourable the Earls of LITCHFIELD, SHREWSBURY, and HARCOURT; and the MARQUIS of BUCKINGHAM.

A NEW EDITION, Corrected, much Enlarged, and Adorned with a PLAN of the UNIVERSITY and CITY, and Six other PLATES.

OXFORD,

Printed for D. PRINCE, and J. COOKE, near the *Clarendon* Printing-Houſe. M DCC LXXXVIII.

See! *Oxford* lifts her Head ſublime,
Majeſtic in the Moſs of Time;
Nor wants there *Græcia*'s better Part,
'Mid the proud Piles of ancient Art;
Nor decent Doric to diſpenſe
New Charms 'mid old Magnificence;
And here and there ſoft Corinth weaves
Her dædal Coronet of Leaves;
While, as with rival Pride, her Tow'rs invade the Sky.

WARTON's Ode.

CONTENTS.

Alban Hall ——— Page 82
All Saints Church — — 6
All Souls College —— — 36
Arundel Marbles — —— 9
Aſtronomical Obſervatory —— 22

Baliol College —— — — 55
Blenheim Caſtle, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, near Woodſtock — 93
Bodleian Library — — 8
Botanic or Phyſick Garden —— 23
Braſe-Noſe College — — 41

Chancellors, Vice-chancellors, &c. Liſt of — 88
Chriſt-Church, Cathedral and College — 74
——— Hall — — 76
——— Library, and Collection of Pictures 78
Clarendon Printing-Houſe — — 19
Corpus Chriſti College — — 69

Ditchley, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Litchfield — — 105

Edmund Hall —— —— 83
Exeter College — —— 61

General Deſcription of Oxford, and it's Environs 1
Governors of Colleges and Halls, Liſt of 85

Hertford College — — — 43
Heythrop the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Shrewſbury —— 110

Jeſus College — —

Lincoln College — — 65
Liſts of Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, Heads of Colleges, Profeſſors, &c — — 88

Magdalen College — — — 25
Magdalen Hall — — 84
Market — — — 5

Merton

CONTENTS.

Merton College — — *Page* 72
Muſeum Aſhmoleanum — — 18

New College — — — 44
New-Inn-Hall — — 83
Nuneham, the Seat of the Earl of Harcourt — 115
——— Flower-Garden ——— 127

Oriel College — — 68
Oxford Terms — — — 84

Pariſh Churches — ——— 5
Pembroke College — — — 81
Phyſick Garden — — 23
Picture Gallery — — — 7
Pomfret Statues ——— — 9
Printing-Houſe — — — 19
Publick Schools — — 7

Queen's College ——— — 31

Radcliffe's Infirmary — — — 22
Radcliffe's Library — — 20

Schools, Publick ——— 7
St. John's College ——— — 57
St. Mary's Church — — 6
St. Mary Hall — — — 83
St. Edmund Hall — — *Ibid.*
Stow, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Marquis of Buckingham ——— 133
——, its State Apartments — — 138
———Gardens — — 140
———Temple of Britiſh Worthies — 146

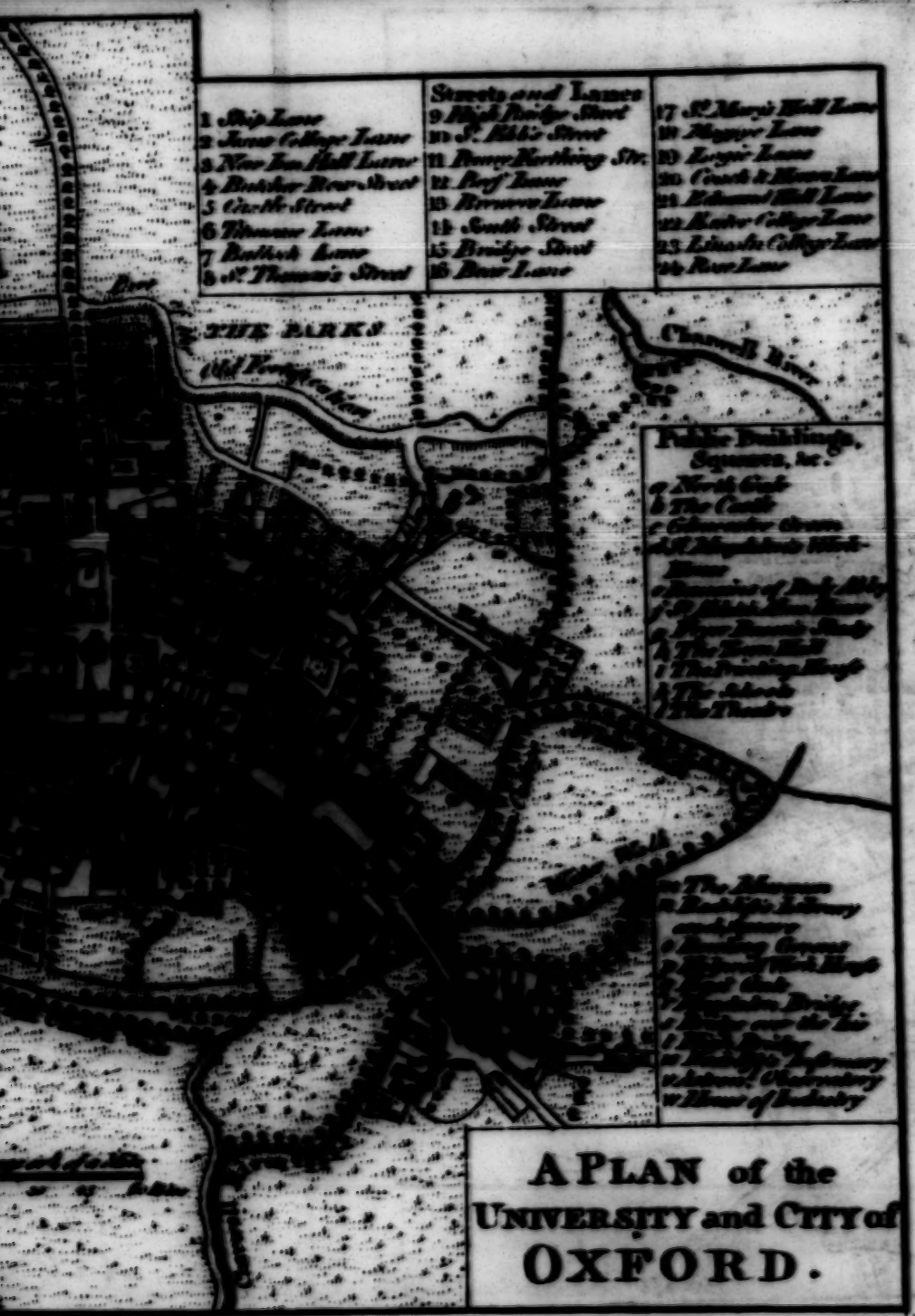
Theatre, Sheldonian — 14
Town and County Hall — — 4
Trinity College — 53

Univerſity College — — 34

Wadham College — — — 52
Worceſter College — — 60

OXFORD.

Colleges and Halls
A. Worcester Col.
B. St. John's Col.
C. Trinity Col.
D. Balliol Col.
E. Jesus Col.
F. Exeter Col.
G. Lincoln Col.
H. Brazen Nose Col.
I. All Souls Col.
K. Hertford Col.
L. New Col.
M. Wadham Col.
N. Queens Col.
O. Magdalen Col.
P. University Col.
Q. Oriel Col.
R. Christ Church
S. Pembroke Col.
T. Merton Col.
U. Magpie Tavern
V. St. Mary Hall
W. Edmund Hall
X. Alban Hall.
Y. New Inn Hall.
Z. Hart Hall.
Churches
a. St. Mary's
b. St. Martin's
c. St. Michael's
d. St. Peter's
e. St. Peter in the East
f. St. Edmund's
g. All Saints
h. St. Mary's
i. St. Peter in the East
k. St. Aldate's
l. St. Clement's
m. Martin Church
n. The Cathedral
o. St. Alban's
p. St. Ebb's



A PLAN of the UNIVERSITY and CITY of OXFORD.

THE NEW COMPANION FOR OXFORD.

OXFORD, as we read in our Chronicles, was even in the *British* Age, consecrated to the Muses. It was called by the Romans *Bellositum*. When the Place was first fortified does not appear; but the walls, of which some parts are now remaining, were raised upon some former foundation, about the time of the Conquest, by *Robert D'Oilli*, who erected the Castle, at the command of the Conqueror in 1071; a work of great strength, and considerable extent, as appears by the massy ruins now extant. King *Henry* I. built a Royal Palace on a spot called *Beaumont*, on the west side of the City, remains of which are still visible. King *Richard* I, called *Cœur de Lion*, was born in this Palace.

The origin of the University of *Oxford* has been perplexed with extravagant accounts of the number of Students. Archbishop *Usher* indeed speaks of 30,000 in King *Henry* the Third's time; and that several years afterwards, when the Civil Wars had so much weakened the kingdom, and disturbed the peace of this Seat of Learning, there were remaining 15,000.

In the City and its environs were ſeveral Monaſteries, the principal of which were St. *Friideſwyde*'s, and *Oſeney* Abbey. The Biſhopric, which was heretofore part of *Lincoln* Dioceſe, was erected by King *Henry* VIII, in 1542.

The ſituation is on an eminence, riſing gradually from its extremities to the center. It is encompaſſed by meadows and corn-fields. The meadows, which are chiefly to the ſouth and weſt, are about a mile in extent; beyond which are hills of a moderate height, bounding the proſpect.

The eaſtern proſpect is likewiſe bounded by hills at a little diſtance; the valley growing conſiderably narrower towards the ſouth: but the north is open to corn-fields and incloſures for many miles together, without any hill to intercept the free current of air. It is waſhed by a number of ſtreams: on the eaſt, by the different branches of the *Cherwell*; on the ſouth and weſt, by thoſe of the *Thames*: all which meet, and join a little below the City, forming one beautiful river. The ſoil is dry, being on a fine gravel, which renders it not leſs healthful than pleaſant.

Before the Colleges were built, the Students were inſtructed in the houſes of citizens, or in inns or halls, ſupported by benefactions from rich perſons, or their own patrimony.

Many ſecular Scholars were educated in St. *Friideſwyde*'s Priory, *Oſeney*, and other Abbies; which places were afterwards little uſed for education, as Colleges increaſed. But even the Colleges at firſt were but ſmall buildings, and were commonly called Halls, as Balliol Hall, Univerſity Hall, &c.

Each College hath a Head or Superior to govern it, choſen for the moſt part from the Fellows of each Society. The Dean and Canons of Chriſt-Church are nominated by the King. In all the Colleges, not only ſuch as are provided for by their Founders and Benefactors, but many others of all deſcriptions, as Noblemen, Sons of Noblemen, Barnets, Gentlemen-Commoners, and

and the Sons of Clergymen, Gentlemen, and Tradesmen, who live at their own expense, but many deserving young men, whose friends could not afford to send them to the University, are supported by the assistance of the Society, and the noblemen and gentlemen, and who do not unoften rise to considerable stations in the Church.

The Town, including the Suburbs, is a mile in length from east to west, and almost as much in breadth from north to south, being three miles in circumference; but it is of an irregular figure; and several airy spaces are comprehended within these limits, besides the many courts and gardens belonging to the respective Colleges.

The City, properly so called, formerly surrounded by a wall, with bastions at about 150 feet distance from each other, is of an oblong form, and about two miles in circumference.[a] *Magdalen College*, with the eastern as well as the northern suburbs, which contain the parishes of *Holywell*, *Magdalen*, and St. *Giles*, with *Balliol*, *Trinity*, St. *John's*, and *Wadham* Colleges, are without the old walls, of which some part remains as a boundary to *New College*; beginning near where *Bocardo* stood, and continuing almost to the *Clarendon* Printing-house, where there was a Portal and a Chapel; some remains of which are still visible. The walls make an entire boundary to the east and south sides of *Merton* and *Corpus Christi* Colleges. The fortifications and out-works raised by the Royalists in the time of the Civil Wars, are now almost entirely demolished.

The principal Street of the City runs from east to west, the entire length of the Town, but under different names; the *High-Street*, beginning at *Magdalen* Bridge, includes at least two thirds of that length; the

[a] See *Agas*'s Plan of Oxford, as it was in 1578; in which are given the form of the Castle, its bastions, walls, and ditch; the gates and walls of the city; and the Colleges, as they were originally built, Wadham and Jesus Colleges excepted, which were not then founded. Printed for D. Prince and J. Cooke.

remainder is from *Carfax* to the end of *Caſtle-ſtreet*. The *High-ſtreet* is perhaps without a rival, being of a ſpacious width and length, adorned with the fronts of three well-built Colleges, St. *Mary*'s and *All-Saints* Churches, terminated at the eaſt end with a view of *Magdalen* College Tower, and the beautiful new bridge, which conſiſts of ſix large arches, and five ſmaller ones. Every turn of this ſtreet preſents a new object, and a different view, each of which would make an agreeable picture in perſpective; whereas, had it been ſtrait, every object would have been ſeen at one and the ſame inſtant, but more foreſhortened than at preſent.

The ſecond ſtreet is that which runs from ſouth to north, croſſing the firſt already deſcribed, from whence the centre has obtained the name of *Quatres Vois*, or the four ways, corruptly called *Carfax*. The Conduit was erected in the year 1610, at the expenſe of Mr. *Otho Nicholſon*, Maſter of Arts of *Chriſt-Church*. The water is conveyed from *Hinkſey*, two miles from the city. The ſouth ſide of this ſecond ſtreet is called *Fiſh-ſtreet*, and the other the *Corn-Market*; from whence we paſs into *Magdalen* Pariſh, and St. *Giles*'s, which form a very ſpacious ſtreet, and in ſome reſpects is preferable to either of the former, it having the pleaſure and advantage of the country, though connected with the town. One end of this ſtreet is terminated by St. *Giles*'s church, and adorned with the front of St. *John*'s College.

On the eaſt ſide of *Fiſh-ſtreet* (commonly called St. *Old*'s, by corruption from St. *Aldate*'s) ſtands *Chriſt-Church* College; the magnificent front whereof is extended to 382 feet in length. On the ſame ſide is the TOWN HALL where the Town and County Seſſions, and the Aſſizes, are held; which was rebuilt with proper conveniences for the ſeparate Courts, at the expenſe of THOMAS ROWNEY, Eſq. late repreſentative in Parliament, and High Steward of the City.

The chief bridges are, firſt, *Magdalen* new bridge, over the *Cherwell*, the terrace of which is 526 feet long, and conſiſts of eleven ſtone arches. The old bridge being

ing much decayed, and the entrance to the City both at the east and north being found very inconvenient, an Act was obtained 11 Geo. III, to make a commodious entrance through St. *Clement's* to *Magdalen Bridge*, to rebuild the Bridge, to take down the gates, to pave and light the streets, and to remove all nuisances. In pursuance also of the same Act of Parliament, on the north side of the *High-street*, between *Carfax* and *All Saints* churches, was erected the New General Market, 347 feet long, and 112 wide, exceeding any thing of the kind, as well in fine as use, in the kingdom. The town was originally well laid out, but, like most others, was unhappily embarrassed with many unsightly and inconvenient obstructions, which are most of them cleared; and by removing the East and North Gates, the whole City has undergone such improvements by paving and widening as renders it truly elegant and useful. The second, on the south side of the town, is over the *Thames*, where formerly stood an arched entrance, over which were apartments called Friar *Bacon's* Study. This is the entrance from *Abingdon* in *Berks*, and is itself in that county, and consists of three stone arches. The third, on the west side, is likewise over a branch of the *Thames*, and is called *High-Bridge*. By two Acts of Parliament of the seventh and eighth of *Geo.* III, a beautiful new road has been made at an uncommon expense from St. *Peter's le Bailey* church through the Castle-yard to *Botley*, which there divide to *Fifield* on the left, and *Witney* on the right. This single mile, which before was a very inconvenient narrow causeway, is now completely finished with four new bridges, and is become as ornamental as it is an useful key to the west and north-west parts of the kingdom.

There are in the City of *Oxford*, its Suburbs, and Liberties, fourteen parishes, viz. 1. St. *Mary's*. 2. *All Saints*. 3. St. *Martin's*, or *Carfax*. 4. St. *Aldate's*, or St. *Old's*. 5. St. *Ebb's*. 6. St. *Peter's le Bayly*. 7. St. *Michael's*. 8. St. *Mary Magdalen's*. 9. St. *Peter's* in the east.

10. *Holywell.* 11. St. *Giles's.* 12. St. *Thomas's.* 13. St. *John's.* 14. St. *Clement's.*

Of the Churches which give names to the several parishes already enumerated, there are but three which are remarkable, *viz.* St. *Mary's*, *All Saints*, and St. *Peter's* in the east.

St. *Mary's* stands on the north side of the *High-street*, and is the Church used by the University on Sundays and Holidays. It is well-proportioned, and handsomely built in the Gothic stile. The Porch is in a more modern taste, built at the expense of Dr. *Morgan Owen*, Chaplain to Archbishop *Laud*, An. Dom. 1637. The Church consists of three isles, and a large chancel, which is paved with black and white marble. The Vice-Chancellor sits at the west end of the middle isle, on a kind of throne elevated some few steps; a little below which sit the two Proctors; on either hand, descending, the Heads of Houses and Doctors; below these, the young Noblemen; and in the Area, on benches, the Masters of Arts. At the west end, with a return to the north and south isles, are galleries for Bachelors and Under-graduats; and under the middle one are seats for the Ladies. The Tower and Spire which rises to the perpendicular height of 180 feet, is a very noble and beautiful structure, and contains a ring of six large bells. The room on the north side of the Chancel, lately repaired in the style of the rest of the Church, is now the Common Law School, where the *Vinerian* Professor reads his Lectures.

All Saints Church stands in the same street, a little to the westward of St *Mary's*, and is a very beautiful fabric of white stone. It is adorned both within and without with pilasters of the Corinthian Order, an *Attic* story and ballustrade elegantly finishing it without, a curious fret-work Cieling, a neat Altar-piece, and high finishing within. This Church is 72 feet long, 42 wide, and 50 high, without a pillar. The Steeple is built after the manner of some of the new churches in *London*. The Architect, the Rev. Dr. *Aldrich*, formerly Dean of *Christ-Church*.

St.

St. *Peter*'s in the East, near *Queen's College*, built by St. *Grymbald*, was the first Church of stone in this part of the kingdom. It was formerly the University church; and the University still go to it every Sunday in the afternoon during *Lent*. This parish has more to boast of, perhaps, than any one in *Europe* besides; for it contains five Colleges; viz. *University*, *Queen's*, *New College*, *Magdalen*, and *Hertford* Colleges; three Halls, viz. St. *Edmund*, *Magdalen*, and *Albon* Halls; two peals of ten bells, and one of six, and three Organs; two of which belong to College Chapels, where Cathedral service is performed twice a day, and the other to the parish church.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The PUBLIC SCHOOLS, with one side of the Library on the west, form a square of 105 feet. The principal front of the Schools on the outside is about 175 feet in length, in the middle whereof is a gate, with a magnificent tower. Three sides of the upper story of the Schools are one entire room, called the PICTURE GALLERY, near the middle of which is a Statue in Brass of PHILIP Earl of Pembroke, by the same Artist who cast the equestrian statue of Charles I, at Charing-Cross: it is also furnished with the Portraits of many learned and famous men, several large Cabinets of Medals, and some Cases of Books, being intended as a continuation of the *Bodleian* Library. Dr. *Fenner*, the late Bishop of St. *Asaph*, bequeathed his valuable Collection of Manuscripts to the University, together with a sum of money to erect proper Cases for them; they are here deposited, near the entrance into the Gallery; and Mr. *Willis*'s, and other Collections of Books and Coins.

Dr. *Edward Butler*, late President of *Magdalen* College, gave 200l. to carry on the wainscotting of the Gallery; which the late Duke of BEAUFORT, in the year 1749 approving, ordered it to be completely furnished at his expense, as a testimony of his affection for the

the place where his Grace received his education. This being now done, and the Pictures cleaned and repaired, they are more advantageously disposed than heretofore; and their number greatly increased by the late Benefactions.

The UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, usually called the *Bodleian*, from Sir *Thomas Bodley*, its principal Founder, is a large lofty structure, in the form of a Roman H, and is said to contain the greatest number of Books of any Library in *Europe*, (except that of the *Vatican*) a Catalogue whereof is printed, in two folio volumes.

According to *Camden*, 'The ground, on which the Divinity School was built, was purchased by the University in the year 1427, and with several contributions that structure was soon begun, but intermitted till by the piety of *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester*, it was carried on and completed.' It is esteemed a most elegant piece of Gothic architecture, being well proportioned, and finished in the highest taste, especially its roof. The Duke, over the Divinity School, erected this Library, which he furnished with many choice volumes he procured from *Italy* in the year 1440; and in the year 1443 a much greater number, besides considerable additions at his death, three years after.

In the year 1597 Sir *Thomas Bodley* repaired the old Library of *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester*, and in 1599 fitted it for the reception of Books. An additional eastern gallery was begun by him in the year 1610, and another gallery on the west, projected by him, was erected afterwards. He furnished the Library with the best books he could procure from all parts of the world. In memory of which benefaction, the Earl of *Dorset* caused the bust of Sir *Thomas* to be erected in the Library.

Sir *Thomas Bodley* died *Jan.* 28. 1612, having provided Salaries for the Officers, and keeping the Library in repair. He also left Statutes for the government of it, which were confirmed in Convocation; and he was declared by the University to be the Founder.

This

This Library has been prodigiously increased by many large and valuable collections of Greek and Oriental Manuscripts as well as choice and useful Books; the principal Benefactors to which have been the Earl of *Pembroke*, Archbishop *Laud* (to whom alone it is indebted for its inestimable Oriental Manuscripts) Sir *Thomas Roe*, Sir *Kenelm Digby*, General *Fairfax*, Dr. *Marshall*, Dr. *Barlow*, Dr. *Rawlinson*, Mr. *Saint Amand*, Mr. *Godwyn*, &c. which enrichments entitle it to preservation and improvement.

The Library, and the Picture Gallery, may be seen from eight to eleven in the morning, and in the afternoon from two to five. In the Winter only 'till three in the afternoon.

The ARUNDEL MARBLES are now placed to advantage in a large apartment on the north side of the Schools.

In the Logic and Moral Philosophy School is the Collection of *Marbles, Statues, Busts*, &c. which were many years at *Easton*, the seat of the Earl of *Pomfret*, and were presented to the University by the late Countess of *Pomfret. 1755.*

A CATALOGUE OF THE POMFRET STATUES, BUSTOS, MARBLES, &c.

as they stand numbered in their present Repository.

1 A Statue of a Grecian Lady, 7 feet high, wants both arms.

2 A ditto of Archimedes, 7 feet 2 inches high, wants an arm.

3 A ditto of a Roman Emperor, 7 feet high, wants one arm and the nose. *Perhaps modern.*

4 A ditto of Minerva, 9 feet high.

5 A ditto of a Roman Emperor, 7 feet high, wants one arm. *Perhaps modern.*

6 A ditto of Cicero in the proper habit, 6 feet 9 inches high. *The Drapery very masterly. He has the Sudarium*

darium *in the right, and the Scroll in the left hand. The Character of the Countenance* Settled Indignation, *in which he ſeems preparing to ſpeak.*

7 A ditto of a Grecian Lady, 7 feet high, wants arms. ——*The drapery falling over the right leg is finely conducted.*

8 A Column from the Temple of Apollo at *Delphos*, with the Capital and Baſe, and an Apollo placed at the Top, 24 feet 6 inches high.

9 A Statue of Sabina, 6 feet 9 inches high.

10 A Venus de Medicis.

11 A ſquare Roman Altar, 1 foot 6 inches, by 1 foot 3 inches.

12 Terminus of Pan, 5 feet 7 inches high, wants an arm.

13 A Statue of Minerva, 5 feet high, wants an arm and the noſe.

14 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.

15 A Statue of a Woman, 6 feet high, wants arms and part of the noſe.

16 A Venus clothed.

17 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.

18 A Statue of Clio ſitting, 4 feet 6 inches high, wants one arm and hand.

19 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.

20 A Statue of a Young Ducian, 4 feet 3 inches high. —*Perhaps* Paris. *It is of great antiquity.*

21 A Roman Altar 2 feet 4 inches high.

22 A Statue of Antinous, 5 feet 6 inches high, wants a finger of the right hand.

23 A Grecian Lady, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants an arm.

24 A Statue of Jupiter and Leda, 3 feet 10 inches high, wants arms.

25 An Antique Capital, 1 foot 6 inches, by 2 feet, wants a corner.

26 A Circular Pedeſtal finely ornamented with Heads, and Feſtoons of Fruit, 3 feet by 1 foot 3 inches diameter.

27 A Statue of Scipio Africanus, or Demoſthenes, 7 feet high.—*The drapery in a very bold ſtyle. It is probably*

probably of some Orator; the right hand being laid on the breast in a persuasive posture.

28 A ditto of a Woman clothed, 3 feet 8 inches, wants a head.

29 A trunk of a Woman, 2 feet 1 inch high.

30 A Boy with his Finger in his Mouth, 2 feet 5 inches high.

31 A Statue of Jupiter sitting, 3 feet high, wants a hand.

32 A ditto of a Woman, 3 feet 4 inches high.

33 The Trunk of a Woman, 2 feet 1 inch high.

34 Germanicus's Tomb, 7 feet by 1 foot 8.

35 Two Capitals with Bulls Heads, 2 feet 3 inches high.

36 An Egyptian Chair, 2 feet 5 by 1 foot 8.—*Belonging to a Priest of Isis and Osiris.*

37 A Stone carved with a Claw at the End, 2 feet 7 by 2 feet 6.

38 A Statue of a Roman Consul, 7 feet high, wants one hand, and fingers of the other.

39 A ditto of a Woman, 4 feet high, wants the head.

40 A ditto of Flora, 3 feet 10 inches.

41 A ditto of Hercules, 4 feet high, wants hands.

42 A ditto of Diana, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants arms.

43 A ditto of Hymen leaning on his Torch, 3 feet 6 inches high.

44 A ditto of Venus half naked, 4 feet high.

45 A Circular Altar, 2 feet 6 inches high.

46 A Statue of Melpomene sitting, 4 feet high.—*Perhaps it is Agrippina, in the Character of Melpomene.*

47 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 10 inches high.

48 A Grecian Lady, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants arms.

49 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 8 inches high.

50 A Statue of Camilla, 6 feet 5 inches high.

51 A ditto of a Grecian Philosopher, 3 feet high, wants the right arm.

52 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 2 inches high.

53 A Statue of Caius Marius, 6 feet high.—*It has a noble severity.*

54 A Statue of Bacchus naked, 4 feet 2 inches high.—*A delicate piece of sculpture. The head is added with*

with much address by Guelphi, from whom are all the modern additions.

55 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 2 inches high.
56 A Statue of Julia, 6 feet 9 inches high, wants the Arms.
57 A Roman Fathom, 6 feet 10 inches by 2 feet.
58 A Sphynx, 5 feet 8 inches long.
59 A ditto, somewhat less.
60 A Sacrifice, 2 feet 3 by 2 feet.
61 A Basso Relievo of a Dacian's Sacrifice, 2 feet by 2 feet 4.
62 Part of a Sacrifice, 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 2.
63 A naked Trunk of an Hermaphrodite.
64 Basso Relievo, 1 Foot 10 inches by 1 foot 3.
65 Basso Relievo of a Shepherd, 2 feet by 11 inches.
66 A Bacchanalian, 2 feet 3 inches by 2 feet.
67 A Woman's Head, 1 foot 6 inches high, wants the Nose.
68 The Trunk of a Man, 2 feet 2 inches.
69 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 2 feet 7 inches.
70 A Consular Trunk, 5 feet 6 inches high.
71 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 2 feet 7 inches.
72 A Bust of a Roman, 1 foot 6 inches high, wants the Nose.
73 The Head of a Man, 1 foot high, wants the Nose.
74 A Trunk of Venus naked, 1 foot 10 inches high.
75 An Old Man's Head.
76 A Man's Head 10 inches high, wants the nose.
77 Part of a Head and Neck, 1 foot 6 inches high.
78 An Old Man's Head.
79 A Statue of a young Satyr, 2 Feet 6 inches high.
80 A naked Trunk of a Man, 2 feet 6 inches high.
81 Bemis devouring Men.—*It is the pedestal of a Table, Scylla and Charybdis are represented devouring Mariners, whose attitudes are extremely fine.*
82 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 feet 8 inches high.
83 Part of a Man's foot.
84 A naked Trunk of a Man, 2 feet 6 inches high.
85 Part of two Masks, 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 9.

86 A

86 A Lion, 3 feet 10 inches long.
87 An alabaſter Urn, 2 feet 8 inches high.
88 A Sarcophagus, 5 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 6.
89 Statue of Judith, 4 feet 6 inches high.
90 A ditto of Hercules choaking a lion.—*Few figures have greater ſpirit. On the rock adjoining ſeems to have been the figure of a woman, perhaps of a muſe ſinging the atchievement to her harp.*
91 A Sarcophagus with boys, 4 feet by 1 foot 4.
92 A Sea-lion, 3 f. 6 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches high.
93 Dogs and a Boar, 2 feet long.
94 A ſleeping Cupid, 2 feet 5 inches high.——*The Lizard may be a device for the name of the ſculptor, unleſs allegorical.*
95 A Sarcophagus, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot.
96 A baſſo relievo Roman repaſt, 2 feet by 1 foot 7.
97 A Trunk of a woman, 2 feet high.
98 Soldiers fighting, 1 foot 11 inches by 2 foot 3.
99 Soldiers fighting, 3 feet 11 by 1 foot 3.
100 A Trunk of a young man, 1 foot 11.
101 The triumph of Amphytrion, 2 feet by 2 feet.
102 A Trunk of a woman ſitting, 1 foot 3 inches high.
103 The taking of Troy, 7 feet by 11 inches.——*The figures executed with amazing expreſſion.*
104 Boys embracing, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 6.
105 The Herculean games, 2 feet 3 inches by 2 feet.
106 Boys, 2 feet by 1 foot.
107 A Woman and a Child ſitting in a ſquare nich, 1 foot 9 inches by 1 f. 7.
108 A Roman Monument with three Buſts, 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3.
109 Part of a Roman Monument.
110 Ditto.
111 Buſt of a Roman Head.
112 Buſt of a Roman Head.
113 A Roman Buſt.
114 A Buſt of Fauna.
115 A ditto of Fauna.
116 The Buſt of a young Man.

117 A ditto of Diana.
118 Ditto of a Grecian.
119 Ditto of a Woman cloathed.
120 Ditto of a Philoſopher.
121 Philoſophy, a Buſt.
122 A Buſt of Niobe.
123 Ditto of one of her Sons.
124 Ditto of Venus de Medicis.
125 Ditto of a Woman cloathed.
126 A Buſt clothed, wants the Head.
127 Ditto.
128 Ditto.
129 Ditto.
130 A Buſt naked, head wanting.
131 Buſt of an old Man half naked.
132 Ditto of a Roman.
133 Buſt of Hen. VIII, *modern.*
134 Ditto *(modern)* of Rob. C. Pal. Rhen. D. Bav. 1637, Ætat. 17.
135 A Coloſſal Head of Apollo.

Near the Schools ſtands the THEATRE, in form of a Roman D, only longer in proportion from right to left; it hath a flat roof, compoſed of ſhort pieces of Timber, continued to a great breadth, without Arch-work or Pillar to ſupport them, being ſuſtained only by the ſide walls and their own texture, though from Side-wall to Side-wall it is 80 feet over one way, and 70 the other; which gave occaſion to ſay, that the Foundation was on the Roof.

When properly filled, the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor being ſeated in the center of the ſemicircular part, the Noblemen and Doctors on his right and left hand, the Proctors and Curators in their Robes, the Maſters of Arts, Batchelors, and Under-Graduats, in their reſpective habits and places, together with Strangers of both ſexes, it makes a moſt auguſt appearance.

The outſide is adorned with the Statues of *Charles* II, the firſt Duke of *Ormond*, and Archbiſhop *Sheldon*: Within

Within with Painting, *viz.* the Portraits, at full length of the Founder Archbiſhop *Sheldon*, the ſame Duke of *Ormond*, and Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, the Architect: likewiſe a curious Ceiling; of which the following is a DESCRIPTION.

"In Imitation of the Theatres of the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, which were too large to be covered with lead or tile, ſo this, by the Painting of the flat roof within, is repreſented open; and as they ſtretched a cordage, from pilaſter to pilaſter, upon which they ſtrained a covering of cloth, to protect the people from the injuries of the weather, ſo here is a Cord-moulding gilded, that reaches croſs the houſe, both in length and breadth, which ſupporteth a great reddiſh Drapery, ſuppoſed to have covered the roof, but now furled up by the *Genii* round about the houſe, towards the wall, which diſcovereth the open air, and maketh way for the Deſcent of the *Arts* and *Sciences*, that are congregated in a circle of clouds, to whoſe aſſembly *Truth* deſcends, as being ſolicited and implored by them all.

For joy of this feſtival ſome other *Genii* ſport about the clouds, with their Feſtoons of flowers and laurels, and prepare their Garlands of laurels and roſes, *viz.* *Honour* and *Pleaſure*, for the great lovers and ſtudents of thoſe arts: And that this aſſembly might be perfectly happy, their great enemies and diſturbers, *Envy*, *Rapine*, and *Brutality*, are by the *Genii* of their oppoſite virtues, *viz.* *Prudence*, *Fortitude*, and *Eloquence*, driven from the ſociety, and thrown down head-long from the clouds: The report of the aſſembly of the one, and the expulſion of the other, being proclaimed through the open and ſerene air, by ſome other of the *Genii*, who blowing their antick Trumpets, divide themſelves into the ſeveral quarters of the world.

Thus far in General.

More particularly, the circle of figures conſiſt, Firſt of *Theology*, with her Book of Seven Seals, imploring the aſſiſtance of *Truth* for the unfolding of it.

On her left-hand is the *Mosaical Law* veiled, with the Tables of Stone, to which she points with her Iron Rod.

On her right-hand is the *Gospel*, with the Cross in one hand, and a Chalice in the other.

In the same division, over the *Mosaical Law*, is *History*, holding up her pen, as dedicating it to *Truth*, and an attending *Genius*, with several fragments of Old Writing from which she collects her history into her books.

On the other side, near the *Gospel*, is *Divine Poesy*, with her harp of *David*'s fashion.

In the Triangle on the right-hand of the *Gospel*, is also *Logick*, in a posture of arguing; and on the left-hand of the *Mosaical Law*, is *Musick*, with her Antick Lyre, having a pen in her hand, and a paper of Musick Notes on her knee, with a *Genius* on her right-hand, (a little within the partition of *Theology*) playing on a Flute, being the emblem of antient music.

On the left (but within the partition for *Physick*) *Dramatick Poesy*, with a Vizard, representing *Comedy*, a bloody Dagger for *Tragedy*, and the Reed Pipe for *Pastoral*.

In the square, on the right side of the circle, is *Law*, with her Ruling Sceptre, accompanied with Records, Patents, and Evidences on the one Side, and on the other with *Rhetorick*: by these is an attending *Genius*, with the Scales of *Justice*, and a figure with a Palm-branch, the emblem of reward for virtuous actions; and the *Roman Fasces*, the marks of Power and Punishment.

Printing, with a Case of Letters in one Hand, and a Form ready set in the other, and by her several sheets hanging to dry.

On the left side the circle, opposite to *Theology*, in three Squares, are the *Mathematical Sciences*, depending on *Demonstration*, as the other on *Faith*, in the first of which is *Astronomy* with the Celestial Globe, *Geography* with the Terrestrial, together with three attending *Genii*; having *Arithmetick* in the square on one hand, with a paper

a paper of figures; *Optics* with the Perſpective-Glaſs; *Geometry* with a pair of Compaſſes in her left; and a table with *Geometrical* figures in it, in her right-hand. And in the ſquare on the other hand, *Architecture* embracing the Capitul of a Column, with Compaſſes, and the Norma or Square lying by her, and a Workman holding another Square in one hand, and a Plumb-line in the other.

In the midſt of theſe ſquares and triangles (as deſcending from above) is the figure of *Truth* ſitting as on a cloud, in one hand holding a Palm Branch (the emblem of victory) in the other the Sun, whoſe brightneſs enlightens the whole circle of figures, and is ſo bright, that it ſeems to hide the face of herſelf to the ſpectators below.

Over the entrance of the front of the THEATRE, are Three Figures Tumbling down; firſt *Envy*, with her Snaky Hairs, Squint Eyes, Hag's Breaſt, pale venomous Complexion, ſtrong but ugly Limbs, and riveled Skin, frighted from above by the ſight of the Shield of *Pallas*, with the *Gorgon's* Head in it, againſt which ſhe oppoſes her ſnaky Treſſes, but her fall is ſo precipitous, ſhe has no command of her arms.

Then *Rapine*, with her fiery Eyes, grinning Teeth, ſharp Twangs, her hands imbrued in blood, holding a bloody Dagger in one hand, in the other a burning Flambeau; with theſe inſtruments threatning the deſtruction of Learning, and all it's habitations, but ſhe is overcome, and prevented, by a *Herculean Genius*, or power.

Next that is repreſented brutiſh, ſcoffing Ignorance, endeavouring to vilify and contemn what ſhe underſtands not, which is charmed by a *mercurial Genius* with his *Caduceus*."

In the Theatre are held the Public *Acts* called the *Comitia*, and *Encænia*; at which ſolemn times there are ſeveral Extraordinary Profeſſors appointed, who are

to take care that public peace is observed, and that all persons are placed according to their degrees.

This Edifice which justly deserves to be deemed one of our principal Curiosities, was built by that celebrated Architect Sir *Christopher Wren*, at the expence of Archbishop *Sheldon*, the Chancellor, in 1669, and cost his Grace 15000*l.* to which he added 2000*l.* to purchase lands for the perpetual repair of it.

On the west of the Theatre is the ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, a handsome Edifice, built by the University at the request of *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; *Windsor* Herald to King *Charles* II. who placed here all the Rarities he had collected and purchased, particularly from the two *Tradescants*. The Building was finished in 1682, under the conduct of Sir *Christopher Wren*, and is inferior to none in Symetry and Elegance. The Eastern Portico is highly finished in the *Corinthian* Order, and adorned with Variety of Characteristical Embellishments.

Mr. *Ashmole* presented to the University a valuable Collection of Natural Curiosities, Coins, and MSS. together with three Gold Chains he had received as honorary Presents from the King of *Denmark* and other Princes on Occasion of his Book on the *Order of the Garter*.

This Repository has been greatly enriched by several ample and valuable benefactions. The principal Natural Curiosities are the Collection of Bodies, Horns, Bones, *&c.* of Animals preserved dry, or in Spirits; curious and numerous Specimens of Metals and Minerals; Dr. *Lister*'s Collection of Shells, Ores, Fossils, *&c.* most of which are published in his *Synopsis Conchyliorum*, and in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Its two first Keepers were Dr. *Robert Plott* and Mr. *Edward Lhwyd*, the former of which deposited here all his Natural Bodies mentioned in his Histories of *Staffordshire* and *Oxfordshire*; and the latter his Collections in his Travels through *England*, *Wales*, and *Ireland*,

land, as may be seen in his Book intitled *Lythophylacii Britanici Ichnographia*. Mr. *Borlace*, Author of the *Natural History of Cornwall*, presented to this Museum the Specimens of Chrystals, Mundicks, Coppers, Tins, *&c.* described in that Work.

The large Magnet, given by the Countess of *Westmorland*, is of an oval Shape, 18 inches long, 12 wide, and supports a Weight of 145 Pounds.

Three curious Pieces of Art deserve particular Notice, *viz.* a Model of a Ship; a Picture of our Saviour going to his Crucifixion, composed of the most beautiful lively Feathers: and an ancient Piece of St. *Cuthbert*, made by Order of King *Alfred*, and worn as is related by that Monarch.

The last and very entertaining Present to this Collection, was given by Mr. *Reinhold Forster*, who went the first Voyage round the World with Captain *Cook*, consisting of a great Variety of the Manufactures, Habits, Warlike Instruments, and an Idol, which he brought from the Island of *O-Taheite* and *New Zealand*.

Among the Paintings are a few very good ones: a *Dead Christ*, by *Hannibal Carrache*. *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, and the Duke of *Norfolk*, his Son, by *Vandyke*. *Christ's Descent into Hell*, by *Brugell*.

In this Building are three small Libraries; the first, called *Ashmole's* Study, contains his printed Books and Manuscripts relating to Heraldry and Antiquity, and the Manuscripts of Sir *William Dugdale*, Author of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*: — The second contains Dr. *Lister's* Library. The third that of Mr. *Anthony à Wood*, with his laborious and learned Collections, relating chiefly to this University and City.

On the first Floor the Professor reads Lectures in Experimental Philosophy; and underneath is an Elaboratory for Chemical Lectures.

On the other Side of the Theatre, and North of the Schools, stands the CLARENDON PRINTING HOUSE, built in the Year 1711, with the Profits arising

arising from the Sale of Lord *Clarendon*'s History; the Copy of which was given to the University by the Lords *Clarendon* and *Rochester*, Sons to that noble Lord. It is a grand Edifice, 115 Feet in Length; and consists of two lofty Stories. Towards the Street is a magnificent *Portico* in the *Doric* Order; the Height of the Columns being equal to the two Stories. This is answered on the opposite Side, next the Schools, by a Frontispiece supported by Three-Quarter Columns of the same Dimensions; and the Doric Entablature encompasses the whole Building. On the *Top*, are Statues of the Nine Muses; and over the Entrance on the South Side a Statue of the Earl of *Clarendon*. As we enter on this Side, on the Right-hand, are the Apartments where Bibles and Common Prayer Books are printed, under the Privilege and Appointment of the University. On the Left is the University Press; and a well-finished Apartment, where the Heads of Houses and Delegates meet on the Business of the University. In it is a celebrated Portrait of Queen *Anne* by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.

Southward of the Schools, in the Centre of a beautiful *Area*, adorned with a considerable Number of Obelisks and Lamps, stands the NEW or RADCLIVIAN LIBRARY; for the building whereof, that celebrated Physician Dr. *John Radcliffe* bequeathed the Sum of 40,000*l.* He fixed the Sallary of the Librarian at 150*l. per Annum*; appropriated 100*l. per Annum* to buy Books, and 100*l. per Annum* to keep the Library in Repair.

The Rustic Basement, which is 100 Feet in Diameter from Outside to Outside, is a double Octagon or 16 Square; either of which Squares are distinguished by their projection, and having over each a Pediment or Frontispiece which forms them into Gate-ways.

The Superstructure, raised upon this Basement, is perfectly *Cylindrical*, and adorned with Three-Quarter Columns of the *Corinthian* Order; which are ranged, not at equal Distances but in Couplets. Between these, there

RADCLIFFE'S LIBRARY and part of ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

RADCLIFFE'S LIBRARY and part of ALL SOULS COLLEGE &c.

there is an Alternacy of Windows and Niches all round: over the latter, next to the *Architrave*, are beautiful Feſtoons of Fruits and Flowers. The Entablature is much enriſhed with Carving; and over it is a Balluſtrade ſurrounding the whole, finiſhed with Vaſes on the Piers perpendicular to the Columns. Above which is a Cupola 60 Feet high. Seven of the Gateways abovementioned are Entrances into the *Portico* or *Arcade*; in the Center of which within the Piers is a wide ſpreading Dome; and without them, a Cloyſter almoſt encircling it. Over each of the Entrances is a Dome of ſmaller Dimenſions, curiouſly wrought with variety of *Moſaic*. The Eighth Gateway is appropriated to the Stair-caſe, the Well of which is oval; and the Steps, which are of Stone, adhering to the Wall at one End, ſeem rather to be upheld by the Iron Rail that is upon them, than ſupported underneath at the other. The Pavement is of different coloured Stone, brought from *Harts Foreſt* in *Germany*.

The Dome, which is 80 Feet high from the Pavement, is wrought in curious Compartments in Stucco. It is chiefly lighted by Windows in the Cylindric Part thereof: between which are Treſſes of Fruits and Flowers. In the circular Part, without the Piers, are the Book-caſes and Reading-tables: This Part is lighted by the ſmall ſquare Windows, which are ſo proportioned and diſpoſed, as to admit of a Gallery above. This Gallery is appropriated to the ſame Uſes as the circular Part beneath. Over the Door is a very good Statue of the Founder by *Ryſbrack*: The beſt point to view it from is directly oppoſite to it in the Gallery. Over the Entrance of one of the Galleries is a Buſt of *Gibbs*, the Architect. The firſt Stone of this ſuperb Building was laid *May* 17. A. D. 1737; and being compleatly finiſhed, it was opened on *Thurſday*, *April* 13, 1749; when the Duke of *Beaufort*, one of the Truſtees, delivered the Keys into the Hands of the then Vice-Chancellor, who, in the Name of the Univerſity, returned Thanks to the Truſtees.

In

In this Library are a couple of Superb Roman Candleſticks, of incomparable Workmanſhip, given to the Univerſity by Sir *Roger Newdigate*, Bart. Their want of ſimilarity adds to their Worth, as by it we have the Benefit of more of the ingenuity of the Roman Artiſts. They were found in the Ruins of the Emperor *Adrian*'s Palace at *Tivoli*, in the *Campania Romana*.

THE Publick are indebted to Dr. *Ratcliffe*'s Truſtees for the building and compleatly furniſhing the PUBLIC INFIRMARY at the North Side of the City, which is maintained and ſupported by voluntary Contributions, and is diſtinguiſhed by the Stile of *The Preſident and Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary, for the Relief of the Sick and Lame Poor, from whatever County recommended.* An inſtitution which in this place muſt be productive of very extenſive Benefits, as, while it relieves the Poor, it ſerves for a School for the Students in Phyſic.

The munificent Truſtees of Dr. *Ratcliffe*'s Will, to whom the Public in general, and this Place in particular, are ſo greatly indebted, have alſo built a magnificent

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY,

in an extremely advantageous Situation, as it commands an extenſive Horizon, quite unincommoded by the Town, and which is now almoſt completed, under the Direction of that great Artiſt Mr. Wyatt. The Articles remaining to be done are *The Eight Winds*, after the Manner of the Temple at Athens, and an *Atlas* on the Roof. It is built in an open Field adjoining to the North Side of the Infirmary; the Land a Benefaction of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. The whole Building is 175 Feet in Length; its Breadth from North to South in the Centre, excluſive of the Portico, is 57 Feet; and at each Wing 24 Feet.

Between the Wings, in the North Front, ſprings a Semicircle, which includes the Hall with two adjoining Libraries

Libraries on the ground floor; the Stair case and the Lecture-Room with two adjoining Rooms on the next Story.

The third Story consists of an Octangular Tower, the elevation of which, including the figure to be placed on the Roof, will be upwards of 50 feet: Thus the elevation of the centre of this Building will be upwards of 100 feet.

In the Eastern Wing is contained, in three rooms, a compleat sett of Astronomical Instruments, fixed in the plane of the Meridian, made by the late unrivalled Artist Mr. John Bird, at the expence of above 1100 Pounds; consisting of two Quadrants, each of eight feet radius; a Transit Instrument of eight Feet and a Zenith-Sector of twelve.

In the Western Wing is placed a sett of smaller Instruments for the use of such Students as chuse to apply themselves to practical Astronomy.

The Dwelling-House for the Professor is very commodiously connected with the Eastern Wing of the Observatory by a Covered Way.

In the lower part of the Field is a small circular Building, with a moveable roof, in which is placed an Equatorial Sector for the purposes of observing the Places of the Heavenly Bodies at any distance from the Meridian.

The Duke of Marlborough was also pleased to present to this Observatory a Reflecting Telescope of twelve Feet, which cost above 1000 *l.* It was made by the late Mr. James Short, who constructed another of the same Size for the late King of Spain. A Building, with a moveable Roof will soon be erected for this Instrument.

After the Public Buildings, a Description of the PHYSIC GARDEN properly follows. It is situated on the South of *Magdalen* College. This was the Donation of *Henry D'Auvers*, Earl of *Danby*, who purchased the Ground (containing five Acres) of *Magdalen* College,

lege, ſurrounded it with a lofty Wall, and erected, next to the Street, a parapet with Iron Paliſades.

The Gate-way is juſtly eſteemed an elegant Piece of Architecture. The Deſign is aſcribed to *Inigo Jones*; nor is it unworthy of that Architect. In the Center over the Arch is a Buſt of the Founder, Lord *Danby*. On the Left-hand of the Entrance is a Statue of CHARLES I. and on the Right one of CHARLES II. On the Face of the *Cornu* and the *Frize* is the following Inſcription; viz. *Gloriæ Dei optimi maximi Honori Caroli I. Regis in Uſum Academiæ et Reipublicæ* Henricus *Comes* Danby, *Anno* 1632. This Inſcription is likewiſe on the Garden Front.

The Garden is divided into four Quarters, with a broad Walk down the Middle. Near the Entrance are two elegant and uſeful *Green-Houſes*, built for *Exoticks*; of which there is a conſiderable Collection. In the Quarters is the greateſt Variety of ſuch Plants as require no artificial Heat to nouriſh them, all ranged in their proper Claſſes, and numbered.

Eaſtward of the Garden, without the Walls, is an excellent Hot-houſe; where tender Plants are raiſed and brought to great Perfection; viz. the Anana or Pine-Apple, the Plantain, the Coffee Shrub, the Caper Tree, the Cinnamon, the Creeping Cereus, and many others. The Caper and Coffee Shrub bear well.

This uſeful Foundation has been much improved by the late Dr. *Sherard*, who brought from *Smyrna* a valuable Collection of Plants. He built the Library adjoining to the Garden, and furniſhed it with a curious Collection of Botanical Books, and a valuable *Hortus Siccus*. The Eaſt End of this Building is the Apartment for the Profeſſor, whoſe Salary is paid out of the Intereſt of 3000*l.* given by Dr. *Sherrard* for that Purpoſe. The Aſſiſtant to the Profeſſor is provided by the Univerſity.

We proceed next to deſcribe and give ſome Account of the ſeveral Colleges; and as *Magdalen* College is the neareſt to the Place we laſt mentioned, and the firſt we meet with in the Road from *London*, it may be moſt convenient to begin with that College.

MAG-

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

THE College of St. Mary Magdalen is situated near the River Cherwell, at the east end of the City. The first thing worthy attention is the west Entrance into the Chapel; over which are five small Figures, of elegant Sculpture. That on the right, in a kneeling posture, represents the Founder; the next William of Wykeham the Founder of the two St. Mary Winton Colleges; that in the middle, St. Mary Magdalen, to whom the College is dedicated; the next, in a kneeling posture, King Henry III. who founded the Hospital which was converted into this College; and that on the left, St. John the Baptist, to whom the said Hospital was dedicated.

The Building on the left hand is the President's Lodgings; adjoining to which is a magnificent Gothic Gate-way (formerly the Grand Entrance into the College) adorned with Statues as large as the life, of four of the above persons, viz. the Founder, St. Mary Magdalen, King Henry III. and St. John the Baptist.

Between the Chapel and the above Gate-way, near this Entrance, on the right-hand, is the Chapel, which is a well-proportioned Edifice in form of a Roman T inverted. In the Ante-Chapel, on the left of the Organ-loft, is a Monument erected to the memory of two brothers of the name of Lyttleton, who were drowned in the river Cherwell, one by endeavouring to save the other. The whole of the Ante Chapel has been lately adorned with an elegant new Pulpit, Lecturer's Seat, and new Paving.

The West Window, painted in Claro Obscuro, was done after a design of Schwartz, as appears by a print engraved by Sadelar from the Original. It represents the Resurrection; and, by the print, was certainly a grand design; but the beauty of the Painting is much impaired. Till the time of the Civil Wars, all the Windows were painted in the same manner. Those

now in the Chapel were removed thither from the Ante-Chapel in 1741; but not being a sufficient Number to glaze the whole, two new ones have since been added.

The Altar-Piece was painted by Isaac Fuller, an English History-painter, about 130 Years ago; who having studied and admired the muscular manner of Michael Angelo, seems to have neglected the graceful Elegance of Raphael: For although many of the Figures may justly be deemed excellent Anatomical Drawings; yet for want of that easy and natural Disposition, peculiar to the last-mentioned great Master, and better Colouring, the whole appears crude, and perhaps had not the last finishing. This Painting, however, gave occasion to the writing of an excellent Latin Poem by Mr. Addison, who was of this College. Underneath this Piece of the Resurrection is an admirable Picture of our Saviour bearing his Cross, supposed to be painted by Guido. It was taken at Vigo, and brought into England by the late Duke of Ormond: But afterwards falling into the hands of William Freeman, Esq; of Pinnels in Hertfordshire, he gave it to the College. To this gentleman the College is likewise chiefly obliged for an excellent Organ, two additional Bells to the Peal of Eight, and other considerable benefactions.

The Altar was built, in the present manner, about thirty years ago. The Design is elegant, and the Workmanship well performed: besides the common embellishments of the Corinthian Order, there are Festoons over every Pannel extremely well carved, which greatly enrich it.

Each Window contains six Figures nearly as large as the life, representing the Apostles, primitive Fathers, Saints and Martyrs. Many think this Room rather too dark at first entering it, but afterwards are better reconciled: The occasion of that opinion is, undoubtedly, the contrast between this and the Ante-Chapel, which they pass through to it, and which is extremely light. Cathedral Service is performed here every day at ten and five, except Sundays and holidays, and

and then the morning Prayers begin at Eight, on account of the University Sermon.

From hence, on the right, we pass into the Cloyster which encompasses the great Quadrangle, and remains in it's primitive state; the whole making the most venerable Appearance of any College in Oxford, having undergone the fewest alterations of any since it was founded. On the South Side are the Hall and Chapel; on the West the Library; and on the North and East, the Lodgings of the Fellows, Demies, &c. At the South-east Corner of the Cloyster, is the Way up to the Hall; which is a very spacious Room, handsomely fitted up, and adorned with four whole length Portraits, viz. of the Founder, Dr. Butler formerly President, William Freeman, Esq; and Prince Rupert; two Half-lengths, viz. Bishop Warner, a great Benefactor to the Library, and Dr. Hammond.

The interiour Part of this Quadrangle is ornamented with Hieroglyphics, of which, (though a celebrated Antiquary * hath been pleased to call them *whimsical Figures which serve to amuse the vulgar, but are only the licentious Inventions of the Masons.*) we shall here give a particular, and, we trust, a rational account, from a Latin † Manuscript in the Library of this College.

"Beginning, therefore, from the South-west Corner, "the two first Figures we meet with are the *Lion*, and "the *Pelican*. The former of these is the emblem of "*Courage* and *Vigilance*, the latter of *parental Tenderness*, "*and Affection*. Both of them together express to us "the complete Character of a good Governor of a

* See Dr. Stukely's Itinerarium Curiosum, p. 42.

† This Piece is intituled *Oedipus Magdalenensis: Explicatio viz. Imaginum, & Figurarum, quæ apud Magdalenenses in interiori Collegii Quadrangulo Tibicinibus impositæ visuntur.* It was written by Mr. *William Reeks*, sometime Fellow of this College, at the Request of Dr. *Clark*, who was President from the year 1672, to 1687, and to whom it is inscribed. It is divided into two Parts. In the first, the general Doctrine of Hieroglyphics is very learnedly discussed. In the latter, he descends to a particular consideration of the Hieroglyphics at *Magdalen*; and from this Part the Account here given is extracted.

College. Accordingly they are placed under the Window of those Lodgings which originally belonged to the President, as the Instructions they convey ought particularly to regulate his Conduct.

Going on to the right Hand, on the other Side of the Gate-way, are four Figures, viz. the *School-master*, the *Lawyer*, the *Physician*, and the *Divine*. These are ranged along the Outside of the Library, and represent the Duties and Business of the Students of the House. By means of Learning in general, they are to be introduced to one of the three learned Professions, or else as hinted to us by the Figure with *Cap* and *Bells* in the Corner, they must turn out *Fools* in the End.

We come now to the North Side of the Quadrangle, and here the three first Figures represent the History of *David*, his Conquest over the *Lion* and *Goliab*; from whence we are taught, not to be discouraged at any Difficulties that may stand in our Way, as the *Vigour of Youth* will easily enable us to surmount them. The next Figure to these is that of the *Hippopotamus*, or *River-Horse*, carrying his young one upon his Shoulders. This is the Emblem of a good Tutor, or Fellow of a College, who is set to watch over the Youth of the Society, and by whose Prudence they are to be led through the Dangers of their first entrance into the World The Figure immediately following represents *Sobriety*, or *Temperance*, that most necessary Virtue of a Collegiate Life. The whole remaining Train of Figures are the Vices we are instructed to avoid. Those next to Temperance are the opposite Vices of *Gluttony* and *Drunkenness*. Then follow the *Lucanthropos*, the *Hyæna*, and *Panther*, representing *Violence*, *Fraud*, and *Treachery*; the *Gryphin* representing *Covetousness*, and the next Figure *Anger*, or *Moroseness*. The *Dog*, the *Dragon*, the *Deer*, *Flattery*, *Envy*, and *Timidity*; and the three last, the *Mantichora*, the *Boxers*, and the *Lamia*, *Pride*, *Contention*, and *Lust*.

We

'We have here, therefore, a complete and instructive Lesson, for the use of a Society dedicated to the advancement of Religion and Learning; and, on this plan, we may suppose the Founder of *Magdalen* thus speaking, by means of these Figures, to the Students of his College.

"It is your Duty, who live under the Care of a "President, whose *Vigilance*, and *Parental Tenderness*, "are the proper Qualifications to support the Govern- "ment of my House, attentively to pursue your Stu- "dies, in your *several Professions*; and so avoid the "*Follies* of an idle, unlettered, and dissipated Course of "Life. You may possibly meet with many *Difficulties*, "at your first setting out in this Road, but these every "*Stripling* will be able to overcome by *Courage* and "*Perseverance*. And remember, when you are advanc- "ed beyond these Difficulties, that it is your Duty to "lend your Assistance to those who come after you, and "whose Education is committed to your Care. You "are to be an Example to them of *Sobriety* and *Tem- "perance*: So shall you guard them from falling into "the Snares of *Excess*, and *Debauchery*. You shall "teach them that the Vices with which the World "abounds, *Cruelty*, *Fraud*, *Avarice*, *Anger* and *Envy*, "as well as the more supple ones of abject *Flattery*, "and *Cowardice*, are not to be countenanced within "these hallowed Retirements. And let it be your En- "deavour to avoid *Pride* and *Contention*, the Parents of "Faction, and, in your Situation, the worst and most "unnatural of all Factions, the *Faction of a Cloyster*. "And lastly, you will complete the *Collegiate Character*, "if you crown all your other Acquirements with the "unspotted *Purity*, and *Chastity*, of your Lives and "Conversation."

'We hope, by this Time, the Reader is convinced, 'that so exact a System of Morals, could not easily 'have been produced from the *licentious Inventions of* '*the Mason*.'

From the Cloyſter we go through a narrow Paſſage in the North Side, into the Court where the New-Building ſtands. This Edifice is 300 Feet in Length, and conſiſts of three Stories beſides the Garrets. This Front is ſupported by an Arcade, which forms a beautiful Cloyſter. The whole is built of Heddington Stone, and is juſtly deemed an elegant Structure. It has conſiderably the advantage of ſome other modern Buildings; for in thoſe the upper Story is commonly an Attic, and conſequently the Rooms lower than thoſe of the middle; the Rooms of the upper Story here are exactly of the ſame Dimenſion with thoſe below; and command a better Proſpect. Three other ſides were intended to be added; but probably ſince the effect of that beautiful Opening to the Meadow has been ſeen, † the Society may think proper, in ſome reſpect, to alter their deſign.

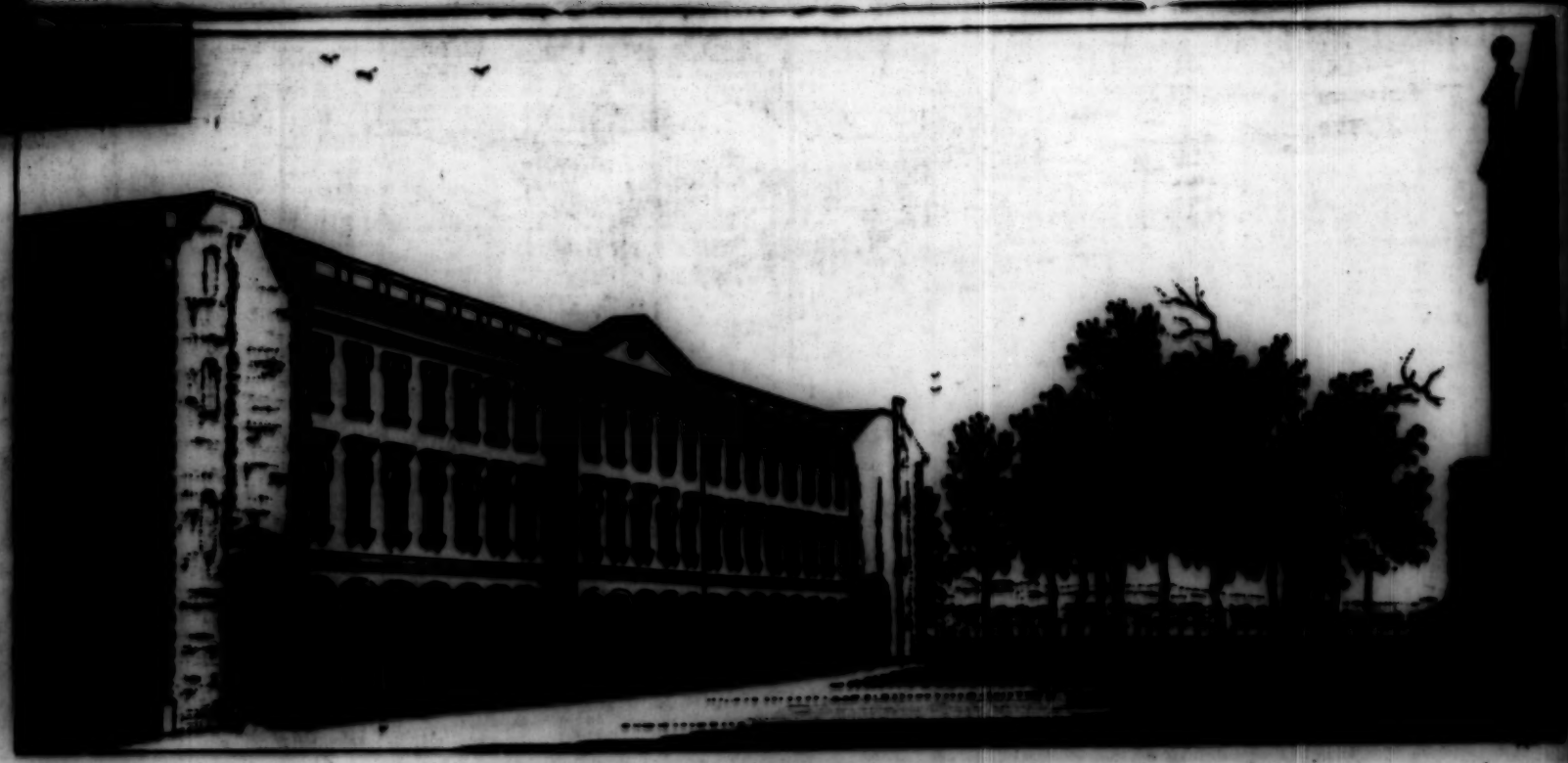
One unparalleled beauty belonging to this College is the Grove, which ſeems perfectly adapted to indulge Contemplation; being a pleaſant kind of Solitude, laid out in Walks and well planted with Trees. It has in it about forty Head of Deer.

Beſide the Walks which are in the Grove, there is a very delightful and much frequented one round a Meadow, containing about thirteen Acres, ſurrounded by the ſeveral Branches of the Cherwell; from whence it is called the Water-Walks; which yields all the variety that could be wiſhed: ſome parts of it running in ſtraight lines with the Trees regularly cut; others winding, and the Trees growing little otherwiſe than as Nature directs. On the weſt Side a beautiful opening is made into the Grove by removing the embattled Wall in that Part.

This College was founded by William Patten, called WILLIAM of WAINFLEET, from a Village of that name in Lincolnſhire, where he was born. He was educated at Wincheſter School, and was afterwards Fellow of New College in Oxford. Having taken the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity, he was appointed chief Maſter

† See the Perſpective View annexed.

of



MAGDALEN COLLEGE NEW BUILDING.

of Winchester School, where he continued 12 years, and then was made School-master, and soon after Provost of Eton College by King Henry VI. who preferred him to the Bishopric of Winchester in the year 1447, and in 1449 he was constituted Lord High Chancellor of England. In the year 1456 he obtained leave of King Henry VI. to convert St. John's Hospital into a College. He appointed a President, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, a Divinity Lecturer, School-master and Usher, four Chaplains, an Organist, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. The whole Number of Students, including Gentlemen Commoners, is about 120.

The lofty Tower was erected by the College under the direction of Cardinal Wolsey, who was Fellow, and at that time Bursar of this College. It is about 150 feet high, and by its solid substantial Basis, number of Set-offs and gradual dimunition, is calculated for strength and duration. The most advantageous View of it, is from the Physic Garden. The Tower contains a very musical Peal of Ten Bells.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

QUEEN's College.

ON the North Side of the High-Street, opposite University College, is Queen's College.

The whole Area, on which this fine College is built, is an oblong Square, of 300 feet in length, and 220 in breadth, which being divided by the Hall and Chapel forms two spacious Courts.

The South End, which is the grand Front, abuts upon the High Street, in the Middle whereof is a magnificent Gate, and over it the Statue of Queen Caroline, under a Cupola supported by Pillars; the rest of the Front being adorned with Niches; but no Chambers on this Side, except at each End.

The

The firſt, or South Court, is a handſome Quadrangle, 140 feet long, and 130 broad, having a lofty Cloiſter, ſupported by ſquare Pillars, on the Weſt, South, and Eaſt. Over the Weſt Cloiſter are two Stories conſiſting of the Chambers of the Fellows and Students, an elegant Gallery, and Common Room, and in that Cloyſter is the Apartment of the Provoſt. Over the Eaſt Cloyſter are alſo Chambers for the Fellows and Students, and ſome of thoſe of the late Benefaction of Mr. Michell. The ſecond, or North Court, has the Library over it on the Weſt, and Chambers for the Fellows and Students on the North, Eaſt and South.

The Chapel is 100 Feet long, and 30 broad. In the arched Roof is a piece of painting by Sir James Thornhill. The Windows are admirably painted; the Subject of that over the Altar, by Mr. Price in 1717, is the Nativity of our Saviour. The Side Windows were removed thither from the old Chapel: two on the North Side are the laſt Judgment, and two other on the South, the Aſcenſion. The reſt are all of old Glaſs, remarkable for the Livelineſs of the Colours.

There is a Paſſage between the Chapel and the Hall from the South to the North Court, the Walls of which carry a handſome Cupola with eight Ionic Columns, and all the proper Ornaments of that Order. The Outſide of the whole is a Doric Building, and the Inſide of the Hall beautified with the ſame Order: But the Inſide of the Chapel is entirely Corinthian, the Ceiling of which is not inferior to the reſt.

The Hall is ſixty feet long, and 30 broad, with an arched Roof of a ſuitable Height. It is furniſhed with Portraits of the Founder and principal Benefactors; to which has lately been added a good Picture of her preſent Majeſty Queen Charlotte. It is extremely well illuminated, and has a Chimney Piece of beautiful Marble; and there is an Opening from the Gallery over the Weſt Cloiſter, which ſeems deſigned for Muſic; and hither Strangers are frequently brought, who deſire to ſee the Society at Dinnner.

The

The Library on the West Side of the North Court, about 123 feet in Length, is a noble Building of the Corinthian Order, with a ſpacious Cloiſter to the Eaſt, and the Statue of the Founder, and principal Benefactors to the College, in Niches to the Weſt, and is adorned with Stucco Work by the late Mr. Roberts. It has a ſplendid Orrery, and is furniſhed with a valuable Collection of Books and Manuſcripts in moſt Languages and Sciences. It is alſo ornamented with a Caſt in Plaiſter of Paris of the Florentine Boar.

Robert Egglesfield, a native of Cumberland, Confeſſor to Queen Philippa, and Bachelor of Divinity in this Univerſity, having purchaſed ſeveral Tenements in the Pariſh of St. Peter's in the Eaſt, erected there a Collegiate Hall, at the Inſtance (and, probably by the Encouragement) of Queen Philippa, Conſort of King Edward the III. giving it the Name of *Aula Scholarium Reginæ de* Oxon; and on the 18th of January 1340, obtained the Royal Charter for incorporating the Society of this Hall or College; by virtue whereof he conſtituted a Provoſt and twelve Fellows, ordering, that the Provoſt ſhould be choſen out of the Fellows, and be in Holy Orders; and that for the future the Fellows ſhould be elected out of the Counties of Cumberland and Weſtmorland.

The principal Benefactors, beſides the Founder, were King Eward III. and his Queen Philippa; king Charles I. who gave this College three Rectories and three Vicarages in Hampſhire; Sir Joſeph Williamſon, Knight, ſometime Fellow, who rebuilt part of the College, and left 6000*l.* towards the finiſhing of it, beſides a moſt valuable Library of Books; Dr. Barlow, Biſhop of Lincoln; Dr. Lancaſter, the Provoſt of this College, and Dr. Timothy Halton, were great Benefactors. And of late ſeveral very conſiderable Exhibitions have been given by Sir Francis Bridgman, Lady Elizabeth Haſtings, and additional Fellowſhips and Scholarſhips by the late Mr. Michell of Richmond.

The

The Members in this College are a Provoſt, fifteen Fellows, two Chaplains, eight Taberdars, (ſo called from *Taberdum*, a ſhort gown which they formerly wore) 16 Scholars, two Clerks, and ſixty Exhibitioners; Mr. Michell's eight Fellows, and four Scholars; beſides a great Number of Maſters, Bachelors, Gentlemen Commoners, Commoners and other ſtudents; in all about 110.

A Cuſtom here is, that they are call'd to Dinner and Supper by the Sound of the Trumpet, and the Fellows, as the Founder's Statutes direct, place themſelves on the further Side of the Table, the Taberdars on Sundays and Holidays diſpute on ſome of the moſt controverted Queſtions in Divinity; and on other Days under ſome Parts of Ariſtotle's Rhetoric, Poetics, or Ethics.

Another Cuſtom is, that the Burſar of the College, on New-Year's Day, gives each Member a Needle and Thread, ſaying, *Take this, and be thrifty*, as a Rebus on the Founder's Name (*Aiguille*) in French, ſignifying a Needle, and *Fil*, a Thread. *Eggleſfield*.

Another is, having a Boar's Head on Chriſtmas Day, uſher'd in very ſolemnly with a celebrated Monkiſh Song.

Viſitor. The Archbiſhop of York.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

OPPOSITE Queen's, on the South Side of the High Street, ſtands University College. The magnificent Front extends 280 feet. In it, at proper Diſtances, are two Portals, with a Tower over each. That on the Weſt leads into the old Court, which is a handſome Gothic Quadrangle, of 100 feet ſquare. Over the Gate, at our Entrance, on the Outſide, is a Statue of Queen Anne, and within another of James II. Over the Eaſtern Entrance, on the Outſide, is a Statue of Queen Mary

Mary, Daughter to James II. On the South of the Western Quadrangle are the Chapel and Hall. The Statue of St. Cuthbert is over the door of the Chapel. The Altar Window was given by Dr. Radcliffe, as appears by its Inscription, A. D. 1667, the other Windows are of fine old Painted Glass, well worthy Attention. The Roof of the Chapel is a well-wrought Frame of Norway Oak. The Hall, at the Entrance of which is a Statue of King Alfred, has been lately fitted up in a very beautiful Gothic Style, at the Expence of many generous Contributors, and is a most complete Room of the Kind.

From this Court, through a narrow passage on the East, we are led into another Area of three Sides, 80 Feet either Way. It is opened to a Garden on the South. The East, and part of the North side, is taken up by the Lodgings of the Master, which are commodious and extensive. In a Niche over the Gate on the North, is a Statue of Dr. Radcliffe.

King Alfred in the Year 872, erected certain Halls in Oxford, near, or on the Spot where this College stands; and gave the Students in them small Pensions issuing from the Exchequer. But it is certain that those Halls were soon alienated to the Citizens, and that their Pensions were suppressed about the reign of the Conqueror. But the Founder of this College appears to be William Archdeacon of Durham, who purchasing, A. D. 1219, one of the Halls which had been originally erected by King Alfred, and very probably styled University Hall, of the Citizens, endowed it with Lands. A Society being thus established, many other Benefactors improved the Revenues and Buildings. Of these the most considerable are Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, who founded three Fellowships. Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, Lord of the Honour of Cockermouth, in 1442, added three Fellowships, to be elected from the Counties of Durham, Carlisle and York. Sir Simon Bennet established four Fellowships and four Scholarships.

As to the Buildings, the present spacious and uniform Structure began to be erected, A. D. 1634, by the Benefaction of Charles Greenwood formerly Fellow, and was soon carried on by Sir Simon Bennet. Nor were succeeding Patrons wanting to continue so noble a Work; till it was finally compleated by Dr. John Radcliffe, who erected the whole Eastern Quadrangle at his own Expense. He settled on the College 600*l.* *per Annum*, for two travelling Fellowships, Students in Physic, to improve themselves in the Medical Art.

The Present Society consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, seventeen Scholars, with many other Students, amounting in the whole to about 68.

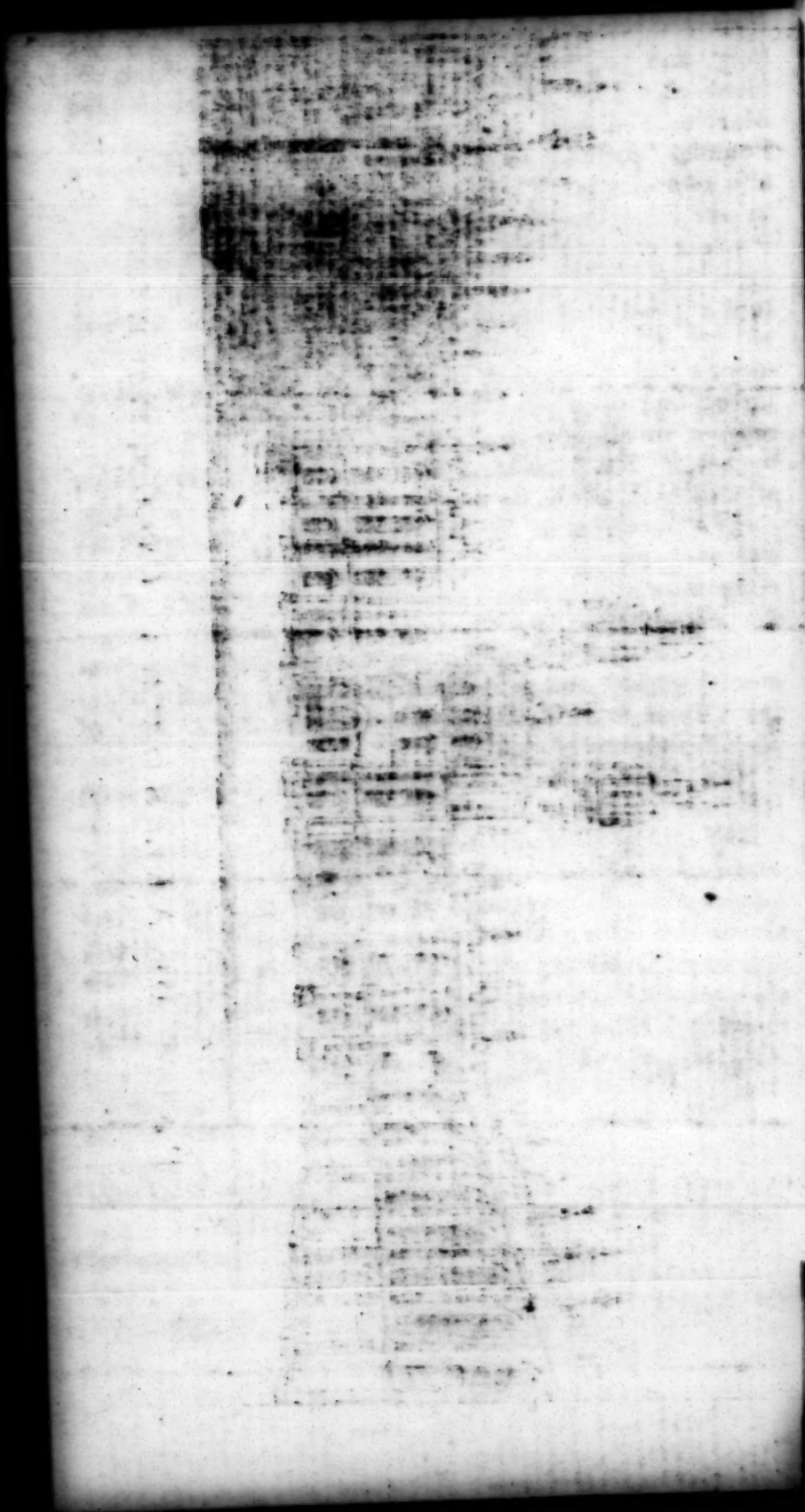
Visitor. The KING.

ALLSOULS COLLEGE.

THIS College is situated West of Queen's and consists chiefly of two Courts. 1. The old Court is about 124 feet in Length, and 72 in Breadth, having the High-Street on the South, and the Chapel at the North End of it. In this old Quadrangle is a Dial, contrived by that ingenious Architect Sir Christopher Wren, when Fellow of the College, which, by the Help of two Half Rays, and one whole one for every Hour, shews to a Minute what is the Time, the Minutes being marked on the Sides of the Rays, fifteen on each Side, and divided in five by a different Character.

2. Their grand Court, situated behind the former, is a spacious and beautiful Quadrangle, having the Library on the North, the Hall and Chapel on the South, the Cloister on the West, and the Common Room, with other handsome Apartments, on the East, adorned with two beautiful Gothic Towers. This Court is in Length from North to South about 172 feet, and in Breadth 155. The Chapel of this College is about 70 feet long,

PART OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE.



long, and 30 broad; the Ante-Chapel of the same dimensions: The Altar-Piece is of a beautiful clouded Marble, and over it a fine Assumption Piece of the Founder, painted by Sir James Thornhill. Here are also two elegant Vases, one on each side of the Altar, by the same hand; the Bas Releif of which represents the Institution of the Two Sacraments. The Compartment over the Communion Table is filled with a Picture painted at Rome in the Year 1771, by the celebrated Mr. Mengs. The subject of this Piece is our Saviour's first appearance to Mary Magdalen after his resurrection; which is called, by the Painters, a *Noli me tangere*, in allusion to the first words of Christ's speech to her, "*Touch me not.*" The colouring is exquisite; especially in the body of our Saviour. There is something very amiable, mixed with dignity, in the countenance and character of this Figure; while the mild composure of it is finely contrasted by that extasy of joy and astonishment, which appears on the face of Mary.

The Roof of the Chapel is divided into Compartments, carved and gilded. The Screen, which divides the Chapel from the Ante-Chapel, was the Design of Sir Christopher Wren.

The New Library is a magnificent Gallery, 200 feet long, and 30 broad, and about 40 feet high, finished at a great expense. The Outside is Gothic, in conformity with the rest of the Quadrangle. The Inside consists of two grand Ranges of Bookcases, one above the other, supported by Pilasters of the Doric and Ionic Orders. Over the Bookcases are placed interchangeably Vases and Busts of many eminent Persons, formerly Fellows of this Society, of which the following is a List, viz.

1. Sir *Anthony Shirley*, Knight, A. B. Count of the Empire, and Embassador from *Schach Abbas* Emperor of *Persia*, to the *Christian* Princes, in the Reign of *James* I. admitted Fellow 1582.

2. Sir *William Petre*, Knight, LL. D. Secretary of

State to *Henry* VIII. and *Edward* VI. and Privy Counsellor to Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, 1523.

3. *George Clarke*, LL. D. Secretary of War, and afterwards, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Secretary to Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and in five Parliaments Burgess for the University, 1680.

4. Sir *Daniel Dun*, Knight, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and one of the first Burgesses in Parliament for the University, 1567.

5. *Henry Coventry*, Esq; LL. B. Embassador at *Paris*, and Secretary of State in the Reign of *Charles* II. 1634.

6. Sir *Robert Weston*, Knight, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, 1536.

7. Sir *William Trumbull*, Knight, LL. D. Embassador to the *French* and *Turkish* Courts in the Reign of *James* II. Secretary of State to King *William* III. and Burgess for the University, 1657.

8. *Charles Talbot*, LL. D. Baron of *Hensol*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, 1704.

9. Sir *Christopher Wren*, Knight, the famous Architect, LL. D. and Savillian Professor of Astronomy, 1653.

10. *Richard Steward*, LL. D. Dean of St. *Paul's*, Provost of *Eton*, Clerk of the Closet to *Charles* I. and Commissioner for Ecclesiastical Affairs at the Treaty at *Uxbridge*, 1613.

11. *Thomas Tanner*, D. D. Bishop of St. *Asaph*, 1696.

12. *James Goldwell*, LL. D. Bishop of *Norwich*, and Secretary of State to *Edward* IV. 1441.

13. *Gilbert Sheldon*, D. D. Archbishop of *Canterbury* and Chancellor of the University, 1672.

14. *Brian Duppa*, D. D. Bishop of *Winchester*, Preceptor to *Charles* II. when Prince of *Wales*, and Lord Almoner, 1612.

15. *Daniel Pole*, LL. D. Dean of the Arches and Bishop of *Peterborough*, 1520.

16. *Jeremy Taylor*, D. D. Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, 1685.

17. *John Norris*, A. M. Rector of *Bemerton*, *Wilts*, 1680.

18.

18. *Thomas Sydenham*, M. D. 1648.

19. *Thomas Lynaker*, M. D. Founder of the College of Phyſicians, *London*, 1484.

20. Sir *Clement Edmonds*, Knight, A. M. Secretary of the Council, in the Reign of *James* I. and Burgeſs for the Univerſity, 1590.

21. Sir *William Byrde*, Knight, LL. D. Dean of the Arches and Burgeſs for the Univerſity, 1578.

22. Sir *Nathaniel Lloyd*, Knight, LL. D. Judge Advocate, and Maſter of *Trinity Hall* in *Cambridge*, 1689.

23. *Robert Hovenden*, D. D. Warden of *All-Souls*. 1565.

24. Sir *John Maſon*, Knight, M. B. Privy Counſellor to *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, and the firſt Lay Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, 1521.

Over the great Door is a very fine Buſt of the Founder, Archbiſhop Chichele, in white Marble, done by Mr. Roubiliac. The elegance of the Room, and the choiceneſs of the Collection, conſiſting greatly of ſcarce and foreign Books, make this eſteemed one of the beſt Libraries in Oxford.

The Statue of that generous Benefactor Colonel Codrington, who was the Founder of the Library, is erected in the Middle, on a Pedeſtal of veined Marble; this part of the Building being twice the breadth of the reſt. The Colonel died in 1710, and the Statue was erected in 1730.

The Hall is an elegant Room, in which are the Portraits of Archbiſhop Chichele, Founder; Colonel Codrington and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. At the upper end of the Room, under the Founder's Picture, is a Piece of Sir James Thornhill's, repreſenting the Finding of the Law, and Joſiah renting his Clothes, from 2 Kings xxii. 11. Over the Chimney-piece, which is a very neat one of Dove-coloured Marble, is a Buſt of the Founder; on one ſide of him Lynaker, and on the other John Leland, the famous Antiquary and Author

of the Itinerary, both members of this Society. This Room is ornamented with many other Busts, which are chiefly Copies from antique Originals.

The College Buttery, which was built with the Hall, is divided by a Paſſage; it is of an oval Form, with an arch'd Stone Roof of very curious Work.

The Common Room is a Cube of 26 feet, ſituated between the two Towers with a large Venetian Window.

The Warden's Lodgings, which front the High-Street, and are contiguous to the reſt of the College, form a handſome Houſe, late the dwelling of George Clarke, LL. D. formerly Fellow of the College, and one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Univerſity.

The Founder of this College, Dr. Henry Chichele, was born at Higham Ferrers in Northamptonſhire; and having had his School Learning in that Town, was, in the Year 1387, made by William of Wykeham, one of his firſt ſet of Fellows at New College in Oxford, where he took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He was Archdeacon of Sarum, and afterwards Chancellor of the ſame Church; and becoming known to Henry IV. was ſent on ſeveral embaſſies by that Monarch, and advanced firſt to the Biſhopric of St. David's, in which having continued five years, he was tranſlated on July 29, 1414, to the See of Canterbury, of which he remained Archbiſhop twenty-nine years. He laid the Foundation of All Souls College in 1437; the Charter of Incorporation is dated May 20, 16 Henry VI. in which it is called *Collegium Animarum omnium Fidelium defunctorum de* Oxon. that is, *The College of the Souls of all Faithful People deceaſed of* Oxford.

By the Statutes he gave this College, he appointed forty Fellows, whereof twenty-four were directed to ſtudy Divinity and Philoſophy, and the other ſixteen the Civil and Canon Law. He procured from King Henry VI. a grant of the lands and revenues of ſeveral diſſolved priories to endow his College, and in his life-time erected the Chapel and all the reſt of the original

original Buildings, which cost him 4545*l.* and at his death gave to the Society the sums of 734*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 100 marks.

The most considerable Benefactors have been Colonel Christopher Codrington, Governor of the Leeward Islands, and Fellow of All-Souls, already mentioned; George Clarke, LL.D. the late Duke of Wharton; Doddington Greville, Esq; Lieutenant General Stewart, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, who, at the time that he was Fellow of this College, was Head of a College in Cambridge. The Colonel bequeathed 6000*l.* for building the noble Library already described, his own valuable Study of Books, and 4000*l.* more to purchase more; and Dr. Clarke gave his beautiful House for the use of the Wardens successively of the College. He also much augmented the Chaplainships.

In this College are a Warden, forty Fellows, two Chaplains, and six Clerks and Cherishers.

A very peculiar custom is the celebrating the Mallard Night, every year on the 14th of January, in Remembrance of an excessive large Mallard or Drake, supposed to have long ranged in a Drain or Ditch, where it was found at the digging for the Foundation of the College. A very authentic account of this Event hath lately been retrieved, and published to the learned world, from a Manuscript of Thomas Walsingham the historian and monk of St. Alban's. It is the cause of much mirth, for on the Day, and in remembrance of the Mallard, is always sung a merry Old Song set to antient Music.

Visitor. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

BRASE-NOSE College——

——FORMS the West Side of the Radcliffe Square. Was founded in the year 1507, By the Munificence of William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and

Sir Richard Sutton, Knight. Over the Gate are the Arms of the latter.

The moſt probable Account of the uncommon Name of this College ſeems to be this; The Founders purchaſed from University College, for the Site of their intended Building, two ancient Seats of Learning, Brase-Noſe and Little Univerſity Halls; or, as the latter was more commonly called Black Hall. Both theſe are ſuppoſed to have received their reſpective names from ſome Students, who removed thither from two ſuch Seminaries in the temporary Univerſity of Stamford. And Anthony Wood ſays the Stamford Seminary was called Brazen-Noſe from an Iron Ring fixed in a Noſe of Brass ſerving as a Knocker to the Gate; which is ſaid to be remaining there at this Time.

But another Antiquary, Dr. White Kennet, ſays, that it was originally a Copper-Noſe, or a red Carbuncled-Noſe, which was commonly expoſed as a ſign to ſome Hoſtels, or Houſes of Entertainment; and from thence probably the Hotel or Hall at Oxford, as well as the other at Stamford, had it's denomination.

The Founders, with a View to both theſe ancient Seats of Learning, ordered their New Seminary to be called, *The King's Hall and College of Braſen-Noſe.* Agreeable to it's Antiquity as Univerſity Hall, there are ſtill over the Door of the Refectory two very ancient Buſts: the one of the glorious Alfred the firſt Founder, the other of John Eregina a Scotſman, who firſt read Lectures there in the year 882.

The Refectory itſelf is neat and convenient, adorned with the Pictures of the principal Benefactors, and very good Paintings on Glaſs of the two Founders. It ſtands on the South Side of the firſt Quadrangle. In the Center of which is a Statue of Cain and Abel.

Through a Paſſage on the Left-hand of the Gate of the firſt Quadrangle we enter the ſecond. This is a more modern Structure, and is ſuppoſed to have fallen from the Hands of that great Architect Sir Chriſtopher Wren.

A Cloy-

A Cloyſter with the Library over it forms the Eaſt Side; the Chapel the South.

The Library has lately been very completely fitted up with neat Caſes for the Books, and a moſt elegant Ceiling. The Chapel has a neatneſs and ſimplicity becoming the Houſe of God. If theſe may be conſidered as the Parents of Beauty, this Edifice has very ſtrong pretenſions to it. The Eaſt Window is from a Painting of the celebrated Mr. Mortimer, and is very finely executed.

The Ante-Chapel has an elegant Monument to the Memory of the late Principal Dr. Shippen, who during his preſiding over the College had the utmoſt regard to it's Intereſt. His Buſt gives the ſtrongeſt Features of his Face.

The Foundation of this College is for a Principal, twenty Fellows, thirty-two Scholars, and four Exhibitioners.

The Number of Members at preſent is about eighty or ninety.

Viſitor. The Biſhop of Lincoln.

HERTFORD College——

——IS ſituated oppoſite to the Gate of the Public Schools, conſiſting of one Court, which about ſixty years ago was begun to be rebuilt. The College is intended to be erected in the form of a Quadrangle, to conſiſt of four Angles, and four intermediate Buildings; each Angle to conſiſt of three Stair-caſes and fifteen ſingle Apartments; every Apartment to contain an outward Room, a Bed-place, and a Study. Of theſe the South Eaſt Angle, and the Chapel in the South, the Principal's Lodgings in the Eaſt, the Hall in the North, and the Gateway (with the Library over it) in the Weſt, are already finiſhed, agreeable

able to the Plan of the Oxford Almanack for the year 1747.

Hertford or Hart Hall, an Ancient Houſe of Learning, was an Appendage to Exeter College. But having [illegible] in Part, was, (at the Request of [illegible] Principal, who endowed the [illegible] Statutes) incorporated Sept. 8. 1740.

And though it is now called Hertford College, it may be called by the Name of any other Perſon who will complete the endowment of it, or become the Principal Benefactor to it.

This College conſiſts of a Principal, two ſenior Fellows or Tutors, Junior Fellows or Aſſiſtants, Undergraduate Servitors, and four Scholars.

Viſitor. The Chancellor of the Univerſity.

NEW COLLEGE.

NEW College is ſituated Eaſt of the Schools and the Theatre, and is ſeparated from Queen's College only by a narrow Lane. It is dedicated to St. Mary Winton, and has been called New College from it's firſt Foundation, being at that time highly regarded for it's extent and grandeur.

We enter this College by a Portal, leading into the firſt Court, which is a Quadrangle of about 168 feet long, and 129 broad, with a Statue of Minerva in the Middle of it. This Court, as built at the Foundation of the College, was low, with narrow arched tranſom Windows, in the Faſhion of the Times: But ſoon after the Reſtoration of King Charles II. another Story was added over the old Building, and the Windows altered to their preſent Form. The magnificent Gothic Building on the North Side is the Chapel and the Hall; on the Weſt the Library; on the South the Fellows Apartments, and on the Weſt the Warden's Lodgings, which

are

are large and commodious, furnished with some valuable Portraits.

In the North-west Corner of the Court is the Entrance into the Chapel; by much the grandest in the University. The Form of it is like that at Magdalen College, but larger. The Ante-Chapel is supported by two beautiful Staff-moulded Pillars. This Part is upwards of 80 feet long, and 36 broad.

As the PAINTED WINDOWS of this CHAPEL make one of it's chief Ornaments, it will not be improper to bestow on them a more particular Description.

Of those there are four distinct Sorts.

1. All the Windows of the Ante Chapel (the great one excepted) are nearly, if not quite, as old as the Chapel itself, and contain the Portraits of Patriarchs, Prophets, Saints, Martyrs, &c. to the number of 64, and 50 smaller above them: Curious for their antiquity, but for little else, being drawn without perspective, without the effect of light and shade, and ill proportioned; yet in these are some remains which shew the brilliancy of their colours, and some traces of simplicity and beauty; particularly in the Heads of the female Figures in the Window on the right hand of the entrance to the Chapel.

2. Of the second sort are the Windows on the North Side of the Chapel. These are done in the common modern style by Mr. Peckitt of York. The three nearest the Organ contain, in the lower range, the chief persons recorded in the Old Testament from Adam to Moses; in the upper, twelve of the Prophets. Mr. Rebecca gave the designs for these. The two other Windows (when completed) will contain our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the twelve Apostles.

3. The third sort are on the South Side of the Chapel. These were originally Flemish Windows; well done (as it is reported) from designs given by the scholars of Rubens. Being brought out of Flanders, they came into the possession of Price the son, whose skill in Glasspainting is well known. Of him they were

were purchased by the Gentlemen of the College, who also employed him to repair what injuries they had sustained, and to fit them for the places where they now stand, A. D. 1740. In each Window are eight Figures of Saints, Martyrs and Prophets, with their respective symbols; and for expression, colouring, and effect, they were esteemed equal, if not superior, to any painting executed on Glass till the appearance of the fourth sort, of which we now come to speak.

4. The West Window of the Antechapel. This great Window consists of seven compartments in the lower range, each near three feet wide and twelve high. In these stand seven allegorical Figures, representing the four Cardinal, and three Christian Virtues, in the manner following:

TEMPERANCE, pouring water out of a larger vessel into a smaller one. Her common attribute, the Bridle, lies at her feet.

FORTITUDE, in armour; her hand resting on a broken column, which though half destroyed remains upright; her form robust, her look bold and resolute. A Lion, her attendant, couches below her.

FAITH, standing firmly on both feet, and bearing a Cross, the symbol of her belief: her eyes and hand raised up to Heaven.

On the other side of the middle group (of which more hereafter) HOPE, looking toward the same Heaven, and stretching forward to it so eagerly that her Feet scarce touch the ground. Part of an Anchor, her attribute, is seen in the corner of her compartment.

JUSTICE, looking with a steady and piercing eye through the dark shade which her arm calls over her face: in her left hand the Steelyard; a kind of balance less cumbrous, if not less vulgar than the scales which are usually given her. Her right hand supports the sword.

PRUDENCE, beholding (as in a mirror) the actions and manners of others, for the purpose of regulating her own by observation thereon. Upon her right arm an

Arrow

Arrow joined with a Remora, the reflective emblems of fwiftneſs and ſlowneſs; Prudence being a medium between them.

The middle groupe, mentioned above, repreſents CHARITY, and deſerves ſpecial notice for the compoſition of the Figures therein contained. The ſmiling of the Infant, the impatience of the Boy, and the placid affection of the Girl, together with the divided attention of the Mother, are all diſtinguiſhably and judiciouſly marked with a knowledge of character for which the great Artiſt who gave the deſign is juſtly celebrated.

Such are the Figures which fill the lower compartment; yet they are but a ſubordinate part, and (as it were) a baſis to the ſuperb work erected over them. In a ſpace ten feet wide and eighteen high is repreſented the NATIVITY of JESUS CHRIST: a compoſition of thirteen human Figures beſides ſome animals. 1. The bleſſed Virgin, whoſe attention is wholly engaged with her Infant. 2. A groupe of Angels deſcended into the ſtable, and kneeling around him. The face of the Child of theſe exhibits an idea of youthful beauty that perhaps was never ſurpaſſed. 3. A company of Shepherds, whoſe devotion and rude eagerneſs to behold him are ſtrongly expreſſed. 4. St. Joſeph, looking on the ſpectators, and pointing to the Child, as *to the promiſed Meſſ, the expectation and hope of all Nations.* 5. In the clouds above, an Angel contemplating the myſtery of the Croſs; and near him a Scroll, whereon is written the original Greek of this text, *Myſteries which the Angels themſelves deſire to look into.*

In this compoſition the Painter has taken for his Light that which is ſuppoſed to proceed from the body of the Infant: herein imitating a Maſter's picture now preſerved in the Gallery at Dreſden, and known by the name of the *Notte of Correggio.* † This beautiful Idea has often been adopted, but never ſo judiciouſly applied as in this inſtance; where the ſubſtance on which the Light is delineated being tranſparent, and the light actually

† A ſmall copy of this picture is in the Collection at Chriſt Church.

paſſing

passing through him, his body thereby receives a higher glow, and gives to the whole an appearance of reality.

The remaining parts of this grand design (not yet completed) are to consist of groups of Shepherds and other persons who are approaching the Stable to pay their devotions to the new-born Saviour.

For this work, which was begun about seven years ago, finished Cartoons were furnished by Sir Joshua Reynolds. These were copied by Mr. Jervais; to whose skill the world is indebted for a new style in Glass-painting, which in beauty and truth of representation exceeds all that have hitherto been seen, as much as the common productions excel the first rude attempts of the art.

The Choir is 100 feet long, 35 broad, and 65 high. As we enter the inner Chapel the most striking Object is the Altar-piece; the Painting whereof was done by our ingenious Countryman Mr. Henry Cook, who flourished about an hundred Years ago. It represents the Concave of a Semi-Rotunda in the Ionic Order, with a Cupola adorned with curious Mosaic Work; in which the East End of the Chapel seems to terminate. The Altar, which is partly built of Wood and partly painted, intercepting in some degree the View, greatly favours the Deception; particularly two large open Pannels in the lower Part thereof, which have a fine Effect.

In the upper Part of the Altar-piece, which is painted in such a Manner as to seem the Finishing of the Wood work that supports it, is a Frame and Pannel, wherein is represented the Salutation of the Virgin Mary; and above the Entablature hangs hovering a beautiful Cloud with great Numbers of Angels and Cherubs in various attitudes, waiting the return of the Angel Gabriel. The proper place to view it from to Advantage is the Entrance into the Choir, the Perspective being contrived to answer that height and distance. Over the Communion Table is an Original Painting of the celebrated Annibal Caracci, presented

fituated on this College by the Duke of Buckingham. The Subject of this Picture the Chapel is confecrated to Christ [illegible] and Apostle, and [illegible] the Bleſſed Virgin, [illegible] the Bleſſed Virgin [illegible] the Highest, [illegible] Virgin and [illegible]

[illegible] Feet high, is of Silver gilt, [illegible] variety of rich Gothic [illegible]

[illegible] Five. This Chapel is [illegible] glaſs of Mr. [illegible] Adjoining to the Chapel is a ſpacious Cloiſter, on the North Side of which is a Tower with a Peal of Bells.

The Hall is on the North-eaſt Corner of the Quadrangle. It is handſomely wainſcoted, and adorned with the Portraits of the Founder [illegible] Lam, William of Wainfleet the Founder of Magdalen College, and Archbiſhop Chichele the Founder of All Souls, both Fellows of this College in their Life-time.

The Library (ſituated on the [illegible] of the Quadrangle) conſiſts of two elegant Rooms, [illegible] the other, 70 feet long and 22 broad; both well furniſhed with Books, and in the Library are many valuable Manuſcripts.

From hence we pass through the middle Gate into the Garden-Court, which widens by Breaks as we approach the Garden. This Court is separated from the Garden, by an Iron Gate and Paliſade which extend near fifty in Length, and admit of an agreeable Proſpect of the Garden through them. In the Garden is a [illegible] Mount, [illegible], behind which and on the North Side are ſmall Gardens and [illegible] Shrubs and Trees. The ſouthern is ſurrounded by a Terrace Walk Part of the Garden, as well as ſome Part of the College, is encompaſſed by the City Wall, which formerly [illegible], and is ſo to be viewed with its Battlements and Loopholes along the North and South Boundaries of the College.

At the Southern Corner of the Garden we enter the Refectory-Gallery, which is neat and commodious. Oppoſite to the Entrance is a Pavilion; on the Right [illegible] Shrubs, and a Row of Elms to ſhade the Garden; and on the Left a Row of Sycamores, which [illegible] Cupolo, nearly incorporated from one End of the Row to the other.

Having conducted our Reader to the furtheſt part of the College, we would recommend a View of the Building from the Garden, from whence the lower Court has a very [illegible], as from thence the Wings appear [illegible], and the whole is ſeen at a convenient Diſtance. The Proſpective View annexed was taken [illegible].

[illegible] was founded by *William de Wykeham*, a Native of Wykeham in Hampſhire, from whence he aſſumed the Name of Wykeham. His extraordinary Intelligence recommended him to the higheſt Truſt and Favour of King Edward the Third. When young he was [illegible] that King in moſt of the Buildings undertaken by the Crown, particularly in [illegible] Windſor Caſtle in the magnificent Form [illegible] it now appears. He was ſoon advanced to ſome of the moſt conſiderable Preferments in the Church, which 1366 was conferred Biſhop of Winchester, in the

NEW COLLEGE FROM THE EAST.

the 43d Year of his Age. His Advancement in the State kept Pace with his Preferment in the Church. He was conſtituted Chancellor of England, Sept. 17. 1367. Froiſſart ſays of Wykeham, that he was ſo much in Favour with King Edward the III. *that every thing was done by him, and nothing was done without him.* His Munificence proceeded always from a conſtant generous Principle, a true ſpirit of Liberality.

The Foundation Stone was laid March 5th, 1379. and it was finiſhed on April 14, 1386, when the Warden and Fellows took Poſſeſſion of it. In the Year following, St. Mary's College near Wincheſter was begun, and was finiſhed and inhabited in the Year 1393. by a Warden, ten Fellows, three Chaplains, three Clerks, and ſixteen Choriſters; as alſo two Maſters, and ſeventy Boys, out of whom a certain Number were to be annually elected as a Supply to New College. Both which Colleges this pious and munificent Founder ſaw compleated, making ample Proviſion for the Support of each, and giving them ſo regular and perfect a Body of Statutes, that many ſucceeding Founders have tranſcribed from them. And having ſurvived many Years, he enlarged his Will with coſtly Legacies of Jewels, Plate, Money, and Books, to be diſtributed throughout the ſeveral Dioceſes in which he was preferred, or had temporal Poſſeſſions, at his Diſceaſe. He died Sept. 27. 1404. when he was 80 years of Age. Wykeham's pious Example has encouraged many eminent Perſons, chiefly ſuch as had been Fellows of the Society, to be conſiderable Benefactors to his munificent Foundation.

The Univerſity Sermon is preached here on Lady-Day and Trinity-Sunday in the Chapel.

The preſent Members are the Warden, ſeventy Fellows, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, one Sexton, ſixteen Choriſters; together with ſeveral Gentlemen Commoners.

Viſitor. The Biſhop of Wincheſter.

WADHAM COLLEGE.

THIS College is ſituated North of the Public Schools and Printing-Houſe, it's Front facing the Gardens of Trinity College. It conſiſts chiefly of one large Quadrangle, about 130 Feet ſquare.

The Portico, which leads to the Hall, is adorned with the Statues of King James I. and Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham the Founders. The Buildings of this College not having undergone any Alteration ſince the Time of the Foundation, it has a Regularity and Uniformity above the reſt.

The Hall is a ſpacious Gothic Room, at the South-eaſt Angle of the Great Court; and the Library ſtands on the Eaſt of the Hall.

The Chapel is a ſpacious Edifice, at the North-eaſt Angle of the ſame Court, and has that venerable Appearance ſo remarkable in the Chapels at New-College and Magdalen, having the Ante-Chapel at right Angles with the Choir. What is moſt admired here is a very large Window at the Eaſt End, of the Paſſion of our Saviour by Van Ling, wherein are a great Variety of Figures admirably done. The Windows on the Sides ſeem to be of the ſame Workmanſhip; but the greateſt Curioſity in this Chapel is the Painted Cloth, if it may be ſo called, at the lower Part of the Altar. It is the only Work of it's Kind at preſent in Oxford. The Cloth, which is of an Aſh Colour, is the Medium; the Lines and Shades are done with a brown Crayon, and the Lights with a white one: which being afterwards preſſed with hot Irons, cauſing the damp of the Cloth to incorporate with the Colours, has ſo fixed them, as to be rendered Proof againſt a Bruſh when uſed to cleanſe it from Duſt: It was performed by Iſaac Fuller, who painted the Altar-piece at Magdalen College, and it is generally allowed to be a maſterly Drawing. The Eaſt repreſents the Lord's Supper; the North Abraham and Melchi-

Melchisedeck; and the South the Children of Israel gathering Manna.

This College was designed by Nicholas Wadham, Esq; and built in Pursuance of his Will, by Dorothy his Widow, Anno 1613, who appointed a Warden, 15 Fellows, 15 Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks; the Warden to be a Native of Great Britain. The Fellows, after having completed Eighteen Years from their Regency, to resign their Fellowships. The Scholars, out of whom the Fellows are to be chosen, to be taken three out of Somersetshire, and three out of Essex; the rest out of any County in Great Britain.

The most considerable Benefactor since the Founder, was John Goodridge, M. A. sometime Fellow of this College, who gave all his Estate at Walthamstowe in Essex to this Society. Dr. Hoddy added ten Exhibitions, four for Students in Hebrew, and six for Greek, 10*l.* a Year to each. Lord Wyndham 2000*l.* of which 1500*l.* to increase the Warden's Salary, and 500*l.* to beautify and repair the College. Bishop Lisle, the late Warden, gave two Exhibitions of 10*l. per Ann.* each.

The present Members of this Society are the Warden, 15 Fellows, 2 Chaplains, 15 Scholars, two Clerks, and 16 Exhibitioners; the whole Number of Students being usually about 80.

Visitor. The Bishop of Bath and Wells.

TRINITY College.

THE Avenue to Trinity College is fenced from Broad Street by an Iron Palisade, with folding Gates. The Front of the College consists of the Chapel and Gateway, with its beautiful Tower.

In the first Court are the Chapel, Hall, President's Lodgings and Library.

The great Elegance of the Chapel results from an Assemblage of high finished Ornaments. The Carv-

ings of the Screen and Altar-piece, which are of Cedar, are very Masterly. The exquisite Festoons at the Altar shew the Masterly Hand of that eminent Artist Mr. Gubbons. In the midst of the Ceiling, which is covered with a beautiful Stucco, is an Ascension, which is executed in good Taste, by Peter Berchett, an eminent French Painter. On the North Side of the Altar, under an Alcove, is a Tomb, on which are the Figures of the Founder and his Lady.

The Hall is spacious and well-proportioned, and adorned with Portraits of the Founder and his Lady; and of three Presidents of the College, viz. Drs. Kettle, Bathurst, and Sykes. Over the Chimney Piece are the Arms of Queen Mary and King Philip.

In the Library Windows are several Compartments of fine old Painted Glass, much injured in former Times. The Painted Glass in the original Chapel of this College, which is reported to have been remarkably beautiful, was entirely destroyed by that Spirit of sacrilegous Zeal so wantonly exercised by the Sons of Fanaticism in the Time of the Usurpation.

The second Court, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, was one of the first Pieces of modern Architecture which appeared in the University. It consists of three Sides, the North and West of which are intended to be raised and finished in the manner with that on the South. The Opening to the Gardens, on the East, has an agreeable Effect.

The Gardens are extensive, and laid out in two Divisions. The first, or larger Division, is thrown into open Grass-plots. The North Wall is covered with a Yew Hedge. The center Walk is terminated by a well-wrought Iron Gate, with the Founder's Arms at the Top, supported by two Piers. The Southern Division is a pleasing Solitude, consisting of shady Walks, with a Wilderness of flowering Shrubs, and disposed into serpentine Paths.

This College was founded March 8, 1554, by Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, of Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire,

shire, Privy-Counsellor to Queen Mary, and a singular Friend to Sir Thomas More, for the Maintenance and Education of a President, twelve Fellows, and twelve Scholars. The Founder directs, that the Scholars, who succeed to the Fellowships, shall be chosen from his Manors: But if no Candidates appear under such Qualifications on the Day of Election, that they shall be supplied from any County in England. He also appoints that no more than two Natives of the same County shall be Fellows of his College at the same Time, Oxfordshire excepted, from which County five are permitted.

The principal, and almost only Benefactor, is Dr. Ralph Bathurst, formerly President; who expended 1900*l.* in rebuilding the Chapel.

This College consists of a President, 12 Fellows, and 12 Scholars. These, with the other Members, Gentlemen Commoners, Commoners, &c. amount to above 60.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

BALLIOL College.

BALLIOL College is situated to the West of Trinity, and consists chiefly of one Court, which we enter by a Gothic Gate. The Buildings about this Court are ancient, except the East End, which is finished in the Manner in which the rest of that Quadrangle may be built.

The Chapel stands at the North-east Angle of the great Court. The great East Window, which is well executed, represents the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of Christ. The Hall is at the West End of the same Court. The Master's Lodgings has some good Rooms in it, particularly a spacious Hall, having a well preserved ancient Window to the East. Their Library is well furnished with a very large Collection of useful Books, and many ancient Manuscripts.

Over

Over the Gate of the College are the Arms of the Balliol Family——

And on the Outside, over against the Master's Lodgings, was a Stone placed in Memory of those learned and pious Prelates, Archbishop Cranmer, Bishop Ridley, and Bishop Latimer, who were burnt at that Place for their Adherence to the Reformation; which has not been visible since the City has been paved in its present Form.

Besides this Court, there is an Area to the North-west, consisting of several detached Lodgings for the Students; and an elegant new Building, rather resembling a modern Dwelling-house, with a beautiful Front to the Street, erected at the Expense of Mr. Fisher, late Fellow of this Society, in which are several handsome Apartments. This Inscription is on the North Side, by Desire of the Founder: VERBUM NON AMPLIUS FISHER.

Sir John Balliol, of Bernard Castle in Yorkshire, Father of John Balliol, King of Scotland, first designed the Foundation of this College for the Education of Scholars, to whom he gave yearly Exhibitions till he could provide them an House; but dying before he purchased one, he recommended the Design to his Widow Devorguilla, Daughter of Alexander III. King of Scotland, who first settled these Exhibitions; and in 1263 purchased a Tenement for her *Scholars of Balliol*, and conveyed it to the Masters and Scholars of this House for ever for their Habitation, having obtained a Royal Charter for that Purpose. She afterwards added several new Buildings to it, and settled Lands for the Maintenance of the Scholars, dedicating her Foundation to the Honour of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin and St. Katherine the Martyr: which Benefactions were afterwards ratified by her Son John Balliol, King of Scotland, and Oliver Bishop of Lincoln, in whose Diocese Oxford then was. The Value of the Lands and Revenues, belonging to this College, did not exceed 27*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* *per Ann.* at that Time; but their Estates were

were soon after greatly enlarged by the Benefactions of others, particularly Sir Philip Somerville, a Gentleman in Staffordshire, granted to this College the Impropriation of the Parish of Mickle-Benton in the County of Northumberland. Dr. John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, founded four Scotish Exhibitions, endowing them with a Revenue, which has since been augmented by John Snell, Esq.

The Members of this Society are at present a Master, twelve Fellows, fourteen Scholars, and eighteen Exhibitioners: the whole Number of Students amounting to about 50.

The Masters and Fellows elect their Visitor, who at present is the Archbishop of York.

St. JOHN's College——

——IS situated North of Balliol and Trinity Colleges, having a Terras, with a Row of lofty Elms before it.

The Buildings of this College chiefly consist of two large Quadrangles. We enter the first by a handsome old Gateway with a Tower over it. It is formed by the Hall and Chapel on the North, the President's Lodgings on the East, and the Chambers of the Fellows, Scholars, and other Students, on the South and West Sides. The Hall is elegant, being well proportioned, and handsomely wainscotted, with a beautiful arched Roof, a Screen of Portland Stone, and a grand variegated Marble Chimney-piece, containing a Picture of St. John the Baptist, by Titian. It is likewise adorned with many other Pictures; viz. at the upper End, by a whole length Portrait of the Founder; on his Right-hand Archbishop Laud, and on his Left Archbishop Juxon. On the North and South Sides of the Room are those of Bishop Mew, Bishop Buckridge, Sir William

William Paddy, and other eminent Men who have been Members of, and Benefactors to, this Society.

The Chapel, which is adjoining to the Hall, is in all respects neat and commodious. It is divided from the Ante-Chapel by a new elegant Screen, over which has lately been erected a very complete new Organ. It has now an Elegance which results from several high finished, yet simple Ornaments. In particular the Stand on which the Bible is placed is adorned with Masterly Carving. The Altar is of the Corinthian Order, and very properly adapted. Over the Communion Table is a fine Piece of Tapestry, representing our Saviour with the two Disciples at Emmaus, copied from a Painting of Titian. The Dog snarling at the Cat under the Table, cannot be overlooked. Nor will the curious observer be at much Loss, by the striking Likenesses in the four Figures, in discovering they are the then Pope, Kings of France and Spain, and Titian, in the Characters of our Saviour, his Disciples, and Servant. On the North Side of the Choir, in a Marble Urn, inclosed in a Silver Vessel, is the Heart of Dr. Richard Rawlinson. In this Chapel Cathedral Service is performed twice a Day, at Eleven and Five.

Through a Passage on the East Side of the first Quadrangle we enter the second; on the East and West Sides whereof are handsome Piazzas in the Grecian Taste, each Column consisting of one single Ionick Stone, dug from a Part of the College Estate near Fifield in Berkshire. In the Center of each Piazza is a magnificent Gateway, consisting principally of two Orders. 1. The Doric, which forms the Gateway itself, agreeable to that of the Piazzas. 2. The Ionic, which supports a semicircular Pediment. Between four of these Columns, viz. two on each Side, in a Niche, is a Busto Statue; that on the East of King Charles I. and that on the West of his Queen, cast by Fanelli of Florence. That neither of the Greek orders might be wanting, the 3d, viz. the Corinthian, is very artfully introduced in the Construction of the Niche. The whole

whole is richly embellished, and is the Design of that celebrated Architect Inigo Jones.

The Library includes the upper Story of the South and East Sides. The South Side is well stored with printed Books in all Faculties, regularly disposed. The East with a most valuable Collection of Manuscripts; in which the Book-cases adhering to the Sides, form a spacious Gallery. Here are some valuable Curiosities, viz. the Picture of King Charles I. which has the whole Book of Psalms written in the Lines of the Face and on the Hairs of the Head: A very beautiful and singular Picture of St. John, stain'd in a Composition, which has the Appearance of Polished Marble: Some curious Missals. A Chinese Dictionary; and on the East Window in elegant painted Glass are the Arms of the Founder, the Company of Merchant Taylors, and several other Benefactors to the College.

The Gardens belonging to this College are very extensive, and laid out with all those Graces which arise from a succession of Beauties so disposed as to strike us gradually and unexpectedly. The Celebrated Mr. Browne, by removing a few embarrassing, overgrown Chesnut Trees, has so changed the Aspect of this Garden, that few can at present vie with it.

This College was founded by Sir Thomas White, Alderman and Merchant-Taylor of London; who afterwards, Anno 1557, endowed it with several considerable Manors, and at his Death bequeathed the Sum of 3000*l.* to purchase Lands to increase the Revenues of it. He originally designed Merchant-Taylors School in London as the only Seminary for this College; but being of a more Public Spirit than to confine himself to any one Place, he allowed two Fellowships to the City of Coventry, two to Bristol, two also to the Town of Reading, and one to Tunbridge.

The most considerable Benefactors since have been Sir William Paddy, who founded and endowed the Choir, and built that Side of the New Quadrangle, of which the Library is a Part. Archbishop Laud, who at the

Expense

Expenſe of above 5000*l.* (excluſive of 400*l.* for the Statues of the King and Queen) added the other three Sides. Archbiſhop Juxon, who gave 7000*l.* to this College; Dr. Gibbons, who bequeathed the perpetual Advowſon of the Living of Baynton in Yorkſhire, and 1000*l.* to buy Books; Dr. Holmes, the late worthy Preſident, with his Lady, who gave 1500*l.* to augment the Salaries of the Officers, and other Uſes; and Dr. Rawlinſon, who bequeathed the Reverſion of an Eſtate in Fee-farm Rents.

The Preſent Members are a Preſident, fifty Fellows, two Chaplains, an Organiſt, five Singing-men, ſix Choriſters, and two Sextons. The Number of Students of all Sorts being uſually about ſeventy.

Viſitor. The Biſhop of Wincheſter.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

WORCESTER College is pleaſantly ſituated on an Eminence, juſt above the River Iſis and the Meadows, at the Extremity of the Weſtern Suburb. At entering the College, we have the Chapel and Hall on each Side, both of which are 29 Feet in Breadth, and 50 in Length. The Library, which is a magnificent Ionic Edifice, on the Weſt of the Chapel and Hall, is 100 Feet in Length, ſupported by a ſpacious Cloyſter. It is furniſhed with a valuable Collection of Books, chiefly the Library of Dr. Clarke, late Fellow of All-Souls' College; in which is Inigo Jones's Palladio, with his own Manuſcript Notes. According to the Plan propoſed, this College is to conſiſt of the Chambers of the Fellows and Scholars on the North and South, and the Gardens, which are to lie on a Deſcent to the River, on the Weſt. The Apartment of the Provoſt is at the North-weſt Angle. From whence this College will enjoy not only the pleaſanteſt Situation, but be one of the

moſt

most elegant Structures in the University, especially if the Society carry their Design into execution of opening an Avenue from the College to Magdalen Parish Church.

The College was founded *Anno* 1714, by Sir Thomas Cookes, for a Provost, six Fellows, and six Scholars.

Dr. Finney farther endowed it with two Fellowships and two Scholarships for Students from Staffordshire. Dr. Clarke founded six Fellowships and three Scholarships, with a Preference to Clergymen's Sons. And Mrs. Eaton, Daughter to Dr. Eaton, Principal of Glocester Hall, founded six Fellowships. Lady Holford gave two Exhibitions of 20*l.* a Year each, for Charter-house Scholars, to be enjoyed Eight Years.

This House was formerly called Glocester College, being a Seminary for educating the Novices of Glocester Monastry. It was founded A. D. 1283, by John Gifford, Baron of Brimsfield. When suppressed, at the Reformation, it was converted into a Palace for the Bishop of Oxford; but was soon afterwards erected into an Academical Hall, by Sir Thomas White, the Founder of St. John's College; in which State it continued, 'till it received a Charter of Incorporation and an Endowment from Sir Thomas Cookes.

Here are a Provost, twenty Fellows, eleven Scholars, &c. The whole Number about forty.

Visitor. The Chancellor of the University.

EXETER COLLEGE.

THIS College is situated opposite Jesus College, the Front whereof is 220 Feet long; in the Center of which is a magnificent Gate and Tower over it. The Composition of each Front (viz. that towards the Street and that towards the Quadrangle) is a Rustic Basement which forms the Gateway; a Plinth, whereupon are placed four Pilasters of the Ionic Order, supporting a semicircular Pediment, in the Area of which

are the Founder's Arms on a Shield adorned with Feſtoons, finiſhing with a Baluſtrade above all. This, with the beautiful arched Roof of the Gateway, is juſtly eſteemed an elegant Piece of Workmanſhip. The Building within chiefly conſiſts of a large Quadrangle, formed by the Hall, the Chapel, the Rector's Lodgings, and the Chambers of the Fellows and Scholars, and is regular and uniform.

The Gardens are neatly diſpoſed, and though within the Town, have an airy and pleaſant Opening to the Eaſt; with a Terrace, from whence we have a View of ſome of the fineſt Buildings in the Univerſity.

The Library is well furniſhed with Books in the ſeveral Arts and Sciences; and a very valuable Collection of Chiffers, given by Edward Richards, Eſquire.

Walter Stapledon, Biſhop of Exeter, Lord Treaſurer of England, and Secretary of State to King Edward II. 1316, obtained a Charter for founding a College where Exeter College now ſtands; but wanting room for the Buildings he deſigned, he removed his Scholars to the preſent Houſe, and gave it the Name of Stapledon-Hall, after his own Name. He founded a Society conſiſting of Thirteen, i. e. A Rector and twelve Fellows; one of whom, the Chaplain, to be appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; eight to be elected out of the Archidiaconries of Exeter, Totnes, and Barnſtaple in Devonſhire, and four from the Archidiaconry of Cornwall.

Among the ſubſequent Benefactors was Edmond Stafford, Biſhop of Exeter, who obtained Leave to alter the Name of this Houſe, and ſettled two Fellowſhips for the Dioceſe of Exeter. Sir William Petre in Queen Elizabeth's Time obtained a new Charter and Statutes, and added eight Fellowſhips for ſuch Counties wherever the firſt fail, or his Heirs at any Time after ſhould claim Elizes; which by this Time comprehends moſt of the Counties in England. King Charles I. added two Fellowſhips for the Iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, and filled by Mr. Chief's Benefaction, as compleated and ſtabl

settled by Dr. Hugh Shortrige, two other Fellowships were added, confined to the Counties of Hertford and Surrey; besides considerable Augmentations to the Revenues of the Society. The last Benefactor was the learned Mr. Joseph Sanford, of Balliol College, who gave this Society his very valuable Library; for the Reception of which they in the Year 1781, erected a neat modern Edifice in a Part of their Garden near their former Library.

The present Members are a Rector, 25 Fellows, one Scholar, who is Bible Clerk, two Exhibitioners. The whole Number of Members about eighty.

Visitor. The Bishop of Exeter.

JESUS College.

THE Front of this College is newly beautified and improved by a very handsome Rustic Gate-way, and other Additions.

In the first Court the Chapel on the North Side, and Hall on the West, are neat well-proportioned Rooms, the latter having within these few Years been much improved by the Addition of a Ceiling and other Ornaments by Mr. Roberts.

The Inner Court has three Sides uniformly and neatly Built (the Hall before-mentioned making the fourth Side of this Quadrangle) and on the West Side of it over the Common Room, &c. is a spacious well furnished Library.

In the Principal's Lodgings is a fine Picture of King Charles I. at full Length, by Vandyke; and in the Library a half Length of King Charles II. and some original Pieces of Dr. Hugh Price by Holben, Dr. Mansfield, Sir Leoline Jenkins, &c. Benefactors to this College.

Other Curiosities in this College are, 1. a most magnificent Piece of Plate, the Gift of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart for the Use of the Fellows Com-

mon Room. And 2. the Statutes of the College beautifully written upon Vellum, by the late Mr. Parry of Shipston upon Stour, formerly Fellow of this College.

This College was founded by Queen Elizabeth, by Charter bearing Date the 27th of June, 1571, for a Principal, eight Fellows, and eight Scholars. The Queen, at the Request of Hugh Price, LL. D. a Native of Brecknock, and Treasurer of the Church of St. David's, granted her Royal Charter of Foundation, and a certain religious House or Cell called Whitehall, (which before the Dissolution of Monasteries belonged to the Priory of St. Frideswide) for the Site of the College, together with such Timber and other Materials as should be wanting for the building of it, out of her Majesty's Forests of Shotover and Stowe.

The first Endowment of this College was by Dr. Hugh Price abovementioned, who, by Deed bearing Date the last Day of the said Month of June, 1571, conveyed to the College by the Stile and Title of *The Principal, Fellows and Scholars of Jesus College, within the City and University of Oxford, of Queen Elizabeth's Foundation*, certain Lands, Messuages and Tenements in the County of Brecknock, of the Value of about 160*l. per Annum*, for the Maintenance and Support of a Principal, eight Fellows, and eight Scholars, being the Number limited in the Original Charter of Foundation; though by Charters since granted at different Times, and the Munificence of subsequent Benefactors, the Number of Fellows and Scholars is now more than doubled.

The principal Benefactors after Dr. Hugh Price, who may in some Measure be called the Founder of this originally little Society, were, Sir Eubule Thelwal, Kt. Principal of the College, who, besides his Contributions towards the Buildings, carried on under his Direction, increased the Number of Fellows from eight to fifteen; Dr. Francis Mansell, who was thrice Principal; Sir Leoline Jenkins; King Charles I. Dr. Griffith Lloyd, and many others.

The

The Society now consists of a Principal, 19 Fellows and 18 Scholars, besides a considerable Number of Exhibitioners, in all eighty or ninety.

Visitor. The Earl of Pembroke.

LINCOLN College.

IS situated between All-Saints Church and Exeter College. It consists of two Courts. The first, which we enter under a Tower, is formed by the Rector's Lodgings on the South-East Angle, the Library and Common Room on the North, and Refectory on the East, the Sides of which are 80 Feet each. The Inner or South Court has also a Gate into the Street; and is a Square likewise, but less than the other, being 70 Feet each Way.

The Hall is a handsome Edifice about 40 Foot long, 25 broad, and of a proportionable Height. It was new wainscoted in 1701, chiefly by the Benefactions of the late Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, whose Arms are placed over the Middle of the Screen, as are those of the rest of the Contributors over other Parts of the Wainscot.

The Library is a very neat Room in the North Side of the Outer Court, over the Common Room. It has been lately new fitted up, sashed and wainscoted at the Expense of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Knt. sometime Commoner of this College, and afterwards Fellow of All-Souls. It is well furnished with Books, and there are in it some antient and valuable Manuscripts.

There is a good Half-length Picture of Bishop Crewe at the West End of it, and another of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.

But what is most taken Notice of in this College is their Chapel, which is situated on the South Side of

the Inner Court. The Screen of it is of Cedar, finely carved, and is mentioned by Dr. Plott as a great Curiosity. The Windows are entirely of Painted Glass, of which there is a large one over the Altar, and four leſſer on each Side. In thoſe of the South Side are the Figures of the Twelve Apoſtles, three in each Window, as large as Life. In the firſt Window which is next the Altar, are Peter, Andrew, and James the Greater: In the 2d, John, Philip, and Bartholomew: In the 3d, Matthew, Thomas, and James the Leſs: In the 4th Jude, Simon, and Matthias.

On the other Side, over againſt theſe, are the Figures of twelve of the Prophets. In the Firſt Window, or next to the Altar, are David, Daniel, and Elijah: In the 2d, Iſaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel: In the 3d, Amos, Zechariah, and Malachi: In the 4th, Eliſha, Jonah, and Obadiah.

The Eaſt Window, which is over the Altar, contains the Types and Anti-types of our Saviour. It is divided into ſix Partitions: In the firſt, reckoning from the North, is the Creation of Man in Paradiſe; and over it the Nativity of our Saviour. In the 2d, the Paſſing of the Iſraelites through the Red Sea; and over it, our Saviour's Baptiſm: In the 3d, the Jewiſh Paſſover; and over it, the Inſtitution of the Lord's Supper: In the 4th, the Elevation of the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderneſs; and over it, our Saviour's Crucifixion: In the 5th, Jonas delivered out of the Whale's Belly; and over it, our Saviour's Reſurrection: In the 6th, Elijah going to Heaven in the Fiery Chariot; and over it, our Saviour's Aſcenſion.

The Ceiling which is of Cedar, is embelliſhed with the Arms of the Founders and the Principal Benefactors; intermixed with Cherubims, Palm-brances, Feſtoons, &c. beautifully painted and gilt.

The Chapel was built in 1630, by Dr. John Williams; at that time Biſhop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbiſhop of York; of whom Memorials are to be ſeen in ſeveral Places.

This

This College was first founded by Richard Flemming, who was born of a good Family in Yorkshire. He was educated in this University, of which he was two Years Proctor, being then Fellow of University College. In 1420, he was made Bishop of Lincoln by King Henry V. and died in 1431. He obtained the Charter of Incorporation of King Henry VI. in the sixth Year of his Reign; and in 1429 established a College, consisting of a Rector and seven Fellows, to whom he appropriated the Income of the said Churches.

In the Year 1478, Thomas Scott, alias Rotherham, then Bishop of Lincoln, considering the Imperfect State of this Foundation, obtained a new Charter of King Edward IV. by Virtue whereof, he added five other Fellowships to the seven before founded, annexed to the College two Rectories, and gave them a Body of Statutes, in which he limits the Choice of the Fellows to the Dioceses of Lincoln and York, all except one, whom he would have to be of the Diocese of Wells.

But a greater Benefactor to this College was the Right Honourable Nathaniel Lord Crewe, late Bishop of Durham, who being present in the Year 1717, after contributing liberally to the Buildings which were then carrying on at Christ Church, Queen's, Worcester, and All-Souls Colleges, and to the finishing of All-Saints Church, settled by Way of a Rent Charge free from all Deductions whatsoever, issuing out of his Manors in Northumberland and Durham, twelve Exhibitioners of 20*l.* *per Annum* each, for Commoners of this College, whom he would have to be the Sons of Gentlemen; and made a considerable augmentation to the annual Stipends of the Rector, Fellows, Scholars, Bible Clerk, and the Chaplains of the four appropriated Churches.

The last Benefactor was the late Dr. Hutchins, who had been many Years Rector, and who augmented the Incomes of the Scholars.

The Members of this College are usually between fifty and sixty.

Visitor, The Bishop of Lincoln.

ORIEL

ORIEL COLLEGE.

ORIEL College is situated between St. Mary's Church on the North, Corpus Christi College on the South, and Christ Church on the West; the Entrance is on the West. It chiefly consists of one regular uniform and well-built Quadrangle. On the North Side whereof is the Library and the Provost's Lodgings, on the East the Hall, and the Entrance into the Chapel, which runs Eastward from thence; and on the South and West Sides are the Chambers of the Fellows and other Students.

Opposite to the Great Gate we ascend by a large Flight of Steps, having a Portico over them, to the Hall; which is a well proportioned Room, handsomely wainscoted, with a Doric Entablature, and adorned with three Whole-length Portraits, viz. in the Middle, at the Upper-end, a very fine one of King Edward II. enthroned with his Regalia, by Hudson; on his Right Hand, that of Queen Anne by Dahl: and on his Left, one of the late Duke of Beaufort, in his Parliament-robes, having a Negro Servant bearing his Coronet, by Soldi.

The Chapel has that Beauty which is derived from a decent Simplicity: The large East Window, *The Wise Men offering*, was lately painted by Mr. Peckett, from a Design by the late Dr. Wall.

Through a Passage on the North Side, we enter the Garden Court, which is fenced at this End with a Pair of Iron Gates and Palisades, properly supported by a Dwarf-Wall and Stone Piers. On either Hand is a Wing of a new Building, in a Style conformable to the Quadrangle. That on the Right was built at the Expence of Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London; and that on the Left by Dr. Carter, late Provost.

This College was founded by that learned Prince King Edward II. on the Petition of *Adam de Brom* his Almo-

Almoner, *Anno* 1324. who was the firſt Provoſt. King Edward III. gave the Large Meſſuage of Le Oriel, ſituate in St. John's Pariſh, by which Name the College was afterwards called, and from whence it has been frequently held to be a Royal Foundation. He likewiſe gave the Hoſpital of St. Bartholomew, near Oxford, with the Lands thereunto belonging.

Other Benefactors were John Frank, Maſter of the Rolls in the Reign of Henry VI. who gave 1000*l.* to this College to purchaſe Lands for the Maintenance of four Fellows; John Carpenter, formerly Provoſt, and afterwards Biſhop of Worceſter; William Smith, Biſhop of Lincoln, and Dr. Richard Dudley, ſometime Fellow, and afterwards Chantellor of the Church of Sarum, gave the College the Manor of Swainſwick in Somerſetſhire, for the Maintenance of two Fellows and ſix Exhibitioners. Dr. John Tolſon, who was Provoſt in 1640, was the principal Benefactor to the preſent Edifice, to which Purpoſe he gave 1150*l.* and other conſiderable Donations. Queen Anne annexed a Prebend of Rocheſter to the Provoſt for ever. Dr. Robinſon, Biſhop of London, beſides the New Building, gave 2500*l.* to augment the Fellowſhips. And the late Duke of Beaufort gave 100*l. per Annum* for four Exhibitioners.

The preſent Members are a Provoſt, eighteen Fellows, and fourteen Exhibitioners; the whole Number of Students about eighty.

Viſitor. The Lord Chancellor.

CORPUS-CHRISTI College.

CORPUS-CHRISTI College ſtands between Chriſt-Church on the Weſt, Merton College on the Eaſt, and Oriel College on the North; conſiſting of one Quadrangle, an elegant Pile of Modern Buildings, erected in

in 1706 by Dr. Turner, who was President of the College, in which are pleasant and Commodious Rooms which look into Merton and Christ-Church Meadows, and a Cloyster adjoining; also a neat Structure which looks Eastwards, towards Merton College Grove, which are the Apartments appropriated to Gentlemen-Commoners, whose Number the Founder has confined to Six.

On the East Side of the Quadrangle is the Hall, which is 50 Feet long, and 25 broad, and of a proportionable Height, with beautiful Gothic Rafters.

The Cylindrical Dial in the Quadrangle is set at Right Angles with the Horizon, the Common Sections whereof, with the Hour Circles, except the Meridian Circle that divides it by the Axis, as also the Equinoctial, are all Ellipses, and is a fine old Piece of Gnomonics. On the Column is a perpetual Kalendar.

The Chapel, is 70 Feet in Length, and 25 in Breadth, the Altar-Piece and Screen are of Cedar.

The Library is well furnished with Books, particularly a large Collection of Pamphlets from the Reformation to the Revolution; about 300 MSS; an English Bible, supposed to be elder than Wickliffe's; a Parchment Roll containing the Pedigree of the Royal Family, and the several Branches of it, from King Alfred to Edward VI. with their Arms blazoned, signed by the King at Arms; and several other Curiosities, particularly an ancient Manuscript History of the Bible in French, finely decorated with curious Paintings, given by General Oglethorpe, who was a Member of this College; and also a very valuable Collection of the first Editions of the Classics.

They shew here also the genuine Crosier of the Founder, a Piece of curious Workmanship, little impaired by Time.

This College was founded in the Year 1516, by Dr. Richard Fox, a Native of Repesley, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, who was successively Bishop of the Sees of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham and Winchester, and was likewise Lord Privy Seal to King Henry VII. and

Henry

Henry VIII. He first intended it only as a Seminary for the Monks of the Priory or Cathedral Church of St. Swithin at Winchester, and obtained a Charter for that End; but altered his Mind by the Perſuaſion of Hugh Oldham, Biſhop of Exeter, who engaged to be a Benefactor to the Houſe on condition that he would convert it into a College for the Uſe of ſecular Students, after the Manner of other Colleges in the Univerſity: Whereupon Biſhop Fox cauſed the firſt Charter to be cancelled, and obtained another, whereby he was permitted to found a College for the Study of Divinity, Philoſophy, and other liberal Arts.

The Statutes for the Government of this Society ordain that the Fellows ſhould be choſen out of the Scholars, who are to be choſen from the Counties or Dioceſes following, viz. two Surry, three Hampſhire, one Durham, two Bath and Wells, two Exeter, two County of Lincoln, two Glouceſterſhire, one Wiltſhire, or (in Defect of a Candidate) the Dioceſe of Sarum, one County of Bedford, two County of Kent, one County of Oxford, one Lancaſhire.

Among the Benefactors was Hugh Oldham, Chaplain to Margaret Counteſs of Richmond, and afterwards Biſhop of Exeter who gave ſeveral Eſtates for the Endowment of it.

William Froſt, Steward to the Founder; John Claymond, the firſt Preſident of this College; and Robert Morwent, ſecond Preſident, gave to the College ſeveral Portions of Lands.

The preſent Members of this Society are a Preſident, 20 Fellows, 2 Chaplains, 20 Scholars, 4 Exhibitioners, and 6 Gentlemen-Commoners.

Viſitor. The Biſhop of Winchester.

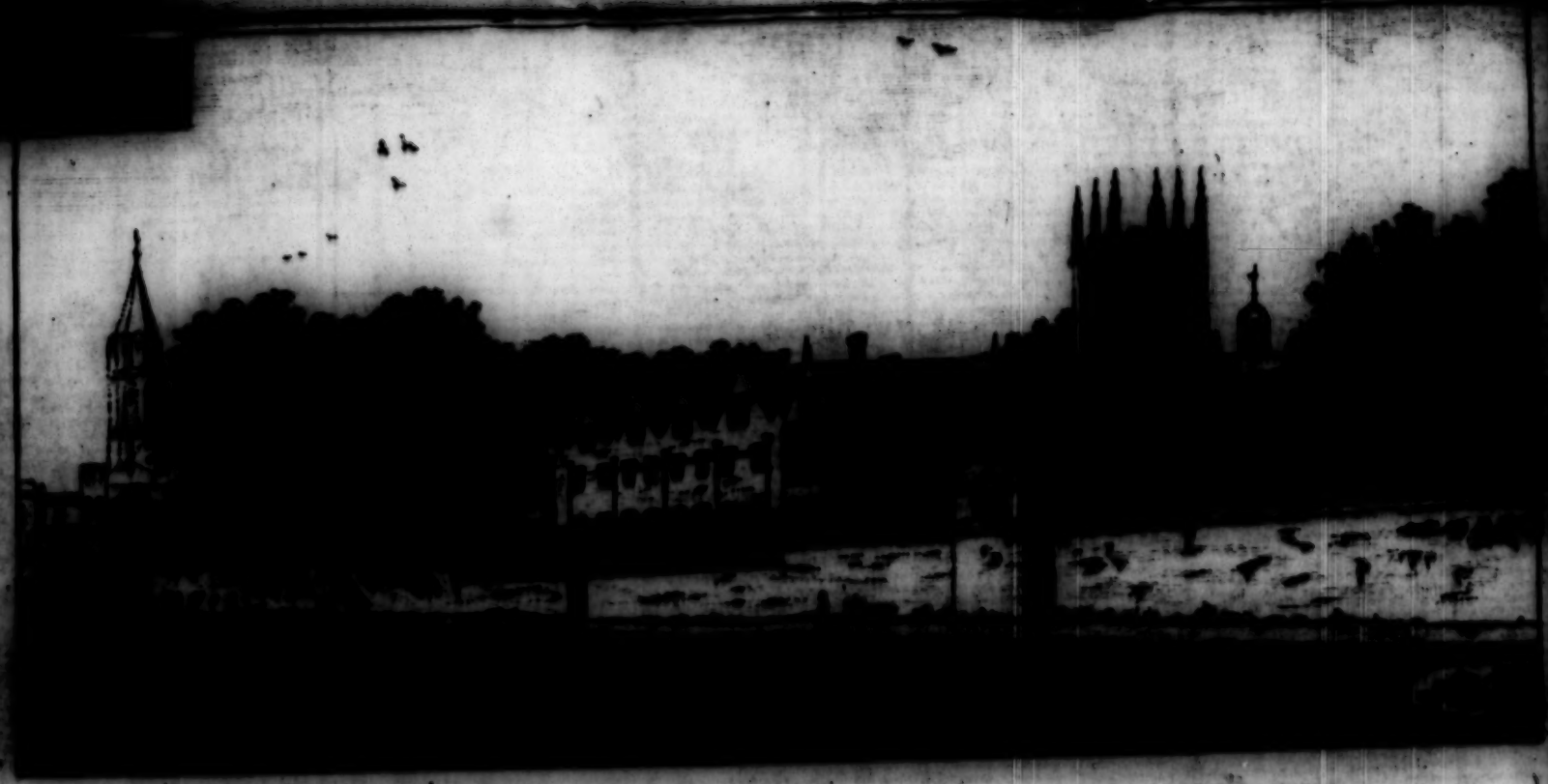
MERTON COLLEGE.

MERTON College is situated East of Corpus Christi, from which it is separated by a small Grove of Elms, and consists of three Courts. The largest, or inner Court, is 210 Feet long, and 100 broad, and was erected in 1610, from whose Apartments on the South there is a pleasant Prospect over the Meadows. The Terrace in the Gardens, formed on the City Wall, is no less well situated for a Prospect. The Gardens, by their pleasing Variety, are generally much resorted to in Summer.

The Chapel is at the West End of the first Court, and is likewise the Parish Church of St. John Baptist de Merton. It is one of the largest and best proportioned Gothic Structures in the University, 100 Feet in Length, and 30 in Breadth, and has a very capacious Tower, and Ante-Chapel. But large as it is at present, it has been thought from its whole Appearance, and from the Form and Manner of the Arches closed up in the Wall of the West End, on each Hand of the great Window, to have been built with a View to a further Addition of a Nave and Side-Aisles the present Building being no more than the Choir, and Cross-Aisle. Such a Design was more easy to be made than executed, and after all, most likely reached no further than the carrying on the Building, as far as it were, in the Cathedral Manner.

In the Chapel are the Monuments of Sir Thomas Bodley, Sir Henry Saville, Bishop Earle, and some others. In the Ante-Chapel, by the North Door, is that of Mr. Anthony Wood the famous Antiquary. And near the Entrance into the Chapel is a very neat, though small one, for the late Warden Dr. Wyntle.

In the Hall, to which we ascend by a flight of Steps, is a well-imagined Picture, by the late Dr. Wall, representing the Expulsion of idle Monks to make room for the



MERTON COLLEGE FROM THE MEADOWS.

the liberal Education of Youth designed by the Founder.

The Library is in the small old Quadrangle, south of the Chapel, and is well furnished with ancient and modern Books, and some Manuscripts.

This Society, consisting of a Warden and about the same Number of Scholars or Fellows as at present, was first placed at Maldon in Surry, (but with a Provision for the Abode and Residence of the chief Part of them here in Oxford) Anno 1264, the 48th Year of King Henry the Third, by Walter de Merton, sometime Lord Chancellor of England. The Instrument of Endowment, with the Statutes under the Broad Seal, the Founder's, the Bishop of the Diocese's, and that of his Chapter, are at this Time in the College Treasury, and deemed to be the first Charter of the Kind in Europe. The Statutes were finally established under the Broad Seal and his own, *Anno* 1274, the second of the Reign of King Edward the First.

Such was the Original of this ancient Society, by these Charters, above five hundred Years since, incorporated, and endowed with almost all the Lands they at this Time possess, and provided with the same Statutes by which, without any Alteration or Addition, they are now governed.

These, by the Recourse had to them, were of much Use to the After-Foundations both here and in Cambridge. And with so much Prudence was this College founded, that King Edward the First recommended it to Hugh de Balsam, Bishop of Ely, as a Model for his intended Munificence in Cambridge, according to which Peter-House, the first College, was afterwards erected in that University. And further, it is said of the Founder of Merton College, that though in reality he was the Founder of only one, by Example he was the Founder of all other Colleges.

The Post-masters in this House are of a distinct and different Foundation, which took Place about an hundred Years after the other. The Number, and their

Revenues, have been since increased by several Benefactors.

Besides the Post-Masters, there are now four other Scholars of the Foundation of Mr. Henry Jackson, late of this College, which commenced in 1753.

In the Election of a Warden, the Fellows choose three Persons whom they present to their Visitor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who appoints one of them.

The present Members are a Warden, twenty four Fellows, fourteen Post-Masters, Mr. Jackson's four Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks: the whole Number of Students of all Sorts being about eighty.

Visitor. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

CHRIST CHURCH.

THIS Church and College merits the particular Observation of Strangers. It consists of four Courts or Squares, viz.—1. The great Quadrangle; 2. Peckwater Square; 3. Canterbury Court; 4. The Chaplain's Court; and some other Buildings.

The stately West Front of the great Quadrangle is a magnificent Gothic Building, 382 Feet in Length, terminated at each End with two corresponding Turrets. The great Gate is in the Middle of this Front, and over it a beautiful Tower, enriched with Gothic Ornaments, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, erected by Dr. Fell, and perfectly corresponding to the Taste of the rest of the Buildings. In this Tower hangs the great Bell called Tom, on the Sound of which the Scholars of the University are to retire to their respective Colleges. The Greatness of the Proportions in the Front, and the Magnificence of the Whole, raise the Admiration of every Spectator, and help him to form an Idea of the great Mind of Cardinal WOLSEY.

In this Quadrangle are the Statues of Queen Anne, Cardinal

Cardinal Wolsey, and Bishop Fell; that of the Cardinal, in the South east Corner, is justly admired as an excellent Piece of Workmanship.

The Great Quadrangle is 264 by 261 Feet in the Clear. The Hall, which takes up more than half the South Side, is considerably elevated above the rest, and the whole finished with a Balustrade of Stone. The South, East, and Part of the West Sides, with the magnificent Kitchen to the South of the Hall, were erected by the Cardinal. The East and North Sides of this Quadrangle are taken up with the Dean's and four of the Canons' Lodgings.

In the Year 1638, the North Side of the grand Quadrangle was begun. On the Restoration, this Part of the Building was resumed, by the Direction and Encouragement of Dr. Fell, then Dean of the College; and finished Anno 1665, when the spacious Terrace-Walk was made, with the Basin, Fountain, and Statue of Mercury in the Centre.

The Hall is by far the most magnificent Room of the Kind in Oxford, and perhaps one of the largest in the Kingdom. The Roof is framed of Timber, curiously wrought, and so contrived as to produce a very grand and noble Effect. There are near 300 Compartments in the Cornice, which are embellished with as many Coats of Arms carved and blazoned in their proper Colours.

At the upper End of the Hall there is an Ascent of three Steps which run through the whole Breadth; near which is a beautiful Gothic Window in a Recess, which demands the attention of the Curious.

This superb Room is beautified, and improved, by completing and painting the Wainscot and Roof, and the Addition of a great Number of Portraits of eminent Persons, of former Deans, Bishops, and other great Men, who were bred at the College, which are disposed in the following Manner.

Over the High Table.

Compton, Bishop of London. Corbet, Bishop of Norwich.

HENRY VIII. a Full Length.

King, Bp of Lond. | Duppa, Bp of Winton. | Cardinal Wolfey. | Fell, Bp of Oxon. | Morley, Bp of Winton. | Boulter, Abp of Armagh.

A Buft of His Majefty.

On the South Side, beginning at the upper End.

Wake, Abp of Canterbury.
Potter, Abp of Canterbury.
Smalridge, Bp of Briftol.
Trevor, Bp of Durham.
Lord Mansfield.
Hooper, Bp of Bath and Wells.
Benfon, Bp of Glocester.
Efte, Bp of Waterford.
Stone, Abp of Armagh.
Robinfon, Abp of Armagh.
Tanner, Bp of St. Afaph.
Morton, Bp of Meath.
Fuller, Bp of Lincoln.
Gaftrel, Bp of Chefter.
Hickman, Bp of Londonderry.
Sanderfon, Bp of Lincoln
Mr. Alfop.

Over thefe.

Wiffeling, Bp of Hereford.
Peers, Abp of York.
Heton, Bp of Ely.
Howfon, Bp of Durham.
Godwin, fen. Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Underneath.

Sam. Fell. Dean of Ch. Church.
Griffith, Bp. of St. Afaph.

On the North Side, beginning at the upper End.

Sir John Dolben, Abp of York.
Sir J. Trelawney, Bp of Winton.
Wood, Bp of Lichfield and Cov.
Drummond, Abp of York.
Blackburn, Abp of York.
Cox, Abp of Cashel.
Dr. Stanford, Canon of Ch. Ch.
John Freind, M. D.
Wellbore Ellis, Efq;
Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Ch. Ch.
Dr. Wood, Canon of Ch. Ch.
Richard Frewin, M. D.
Sir J. Dolben, Prob. of Durham.
Dr. Freind, Mafter of Weftminfter School.
Dr. Bailey, Maft. of Weft. School.
Dr. Sprat, Archdeacon of Rochefter.

Over thefe.

Smith, Bp of Glocester.
James, Bp of Durham.
Ravis, Bp of London.
Bancroft, Bp of Oxford.
Matthews, Abp of York.
Godwin, jun. Bishop of Landaff.

Underneath.

An Orig. of King, Bp of London.

Over the Screen, and on each Side, in the following Order.

Lord Arlington.

Ellis, Bp of Kildare. Lord Mansfield. Sir Dudley Carleton.

A Buft of GEORGE I. in Marble.

King, Bp of Chicheft. Sir Gilb. Dolben. Mr. Locke. E. of Orrery.
Peter Martyr, Canon of Ch. Ch.

The

The Church of this College, which is the Cathedral of the Diocese, is on the Site of the Canal Quadrangle, a venerable Structure, originally the Church of St. Frideswide's Monastery. The Roof of the Choir is a beautiful Piece of Stone-work put up by Cardinal Wolsey, who also rebuilt the Cloysters. The East Window was painted by Abr. Van Linge, [illegible] of Lubeck, after a Design of Sir [illegible], representing the Epiphany. In the [illegible], which is on Saliours the North Side of the Choir, is the Tomb of St. Frideswide, who died A. D. 735. In the North Corner of the West End is a Window curiously painted, representing St. Peter delivered out of Prison by the Angel: Besides the principal Figures there are a considerable Number of Roman Soldiers in various sleeping Attitudes, admirably well drawn: Altho' through a very small Portion of the Glass is [illegible], the Colours are brilliant, and the Whole appears very lively. It was painted by J. Oliver, in his Eighteenth Year, and given by him to the College in the Year 1700. In this and other Parts of the Church are some Monuments, not less remarkable for their elegant Inscriptions and their beautiful Structure. In the Aisle, South of the Choir, is a good Portrait in the full Window of Robert King, who was the last Abbot of Oseney, and the first Bishop of Oxford.

In the Tower are ten celebrated Bells, brought from Oseney Abbey, as was the great Bell called Tom, above-mentioned.

In this Church Choir Service is performed every Day at Ten and Five; except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is at Eight in the Morning.

These Sides of Peckwater Court are uniform, designed by Dr. Aldrich, then Dean, no less famous for his Skill in Architecture than for his eminent in most other Branches of Knowledge. Each Side contains 15 Windows in Front. The lower Story is Rustic, in which are three Entrances. The second Story, and the Attic above it are contained in the Height of the Ionic Order, which rests upon the Rustic. Over the five Middle Win-

dows in each Side is a beautiful Pediment, which projects, supported by three-quarter Columns of the same Order, as the Entablature and Balluſtrade of the other Parts are by Pilaſters.—On the fourth Side of this Court is a magnificent Library, 141 Feet long, built in the Corinthian Order, the Pillars of which are four Feet in Diameter. Underneath was intended a Piazza opening to the Square, with ſeven Arches, and an Aſcent of three Steps running the whole Length of the Building. This Deſign has been ſince altered, for the more convenient Reception of the great collection of Books belonging to the College. The Wainſcoting, Book-caſes, and Stucco Work, as well on the Stair-caſe, as in the Rooms of the Library, are very highly finiſhed, particularly the beautiful Feſtoons in Stucco, charged with ſymbolical Imagery, ſeverally repreſenting the particular Branch of Literature contained beneath. At each End are Marble Buſts, one of Dr. Boulter, late Primate of Ireland; the other of Dr. Freind, late Maſter of Weſtminſter School. In the lower Apartments, both to the right and left, are depoſited the celebrated Collection of Pictures given to the College by General Guiſe; among which are ſome from the Collection of King Charles I. A Portrait by Titian. The Flight into Egypt by Guido Reni. The Family of the Caracci's, repreſented in a Butcher's Shop, the moſt celebrated Performance of Annibal Caracci. Two Nativities by Titian. Jeſus and St. John embracing, by Raphael. A Nativity, by Raphael. The Fable of Erichthonius delivered to the Nymphs to be educated, by Salvator Roſa. Venus and Cupid, by Titian. St. Francis in a Viſion, ſupported by Angels, by Annibal Caracci. An Ecce Homo by Ludovico Caracci. A Meduſa's Head by Rubens. The Pale of an Altar, with Figures larger than the Life, by Corregio. Two Half-lengths of Women, by Domenichino.

In the lower Room alſo on the Right Hand is a Buſt of General Guiſe over the Door; and on the Left is one of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Trevor, late Biſhop of Durham

Durham; and in the Entrance to the Stair-Case are Busts of the late eminent Physicians Drs. Frewin and Lee. Fronting the Stair Case is an elegant Statue of Dr. Robinson, the present Primate of Ireland: And upon a Pedestal, in the Recess on the North Side of the upper Apartment, is an admirable Statue of Mr. Locke, formerly Student of this House, by Roubillac.

Canterbury Court, once Canterbury College, is now most elegantly rebuilt, from a Plan suitable to Peckwater, with a superb Gateway, under the Direction of Mr. Wyatt, by the munificence of the present Primate of Ireland, and other Benefactors.

The Chaplains Court is situated South-east of the grand Quadrangle, on the North Side whereof is a large Building of new Chambers; the Walls of which was the Hall or Refectory of St. Frideswide's Priory.

The Court of the Grammar School is South of the great Quadrangle, having the Hall on the North Side of it: Under Part of the Hall is the Spacious Common Room, in which over the Chimney-piece is an excellent Bust, by Rysbrac, of Dr. Busby, formerly Master of Westminster School, and a considerable Benefactor to the College. Round the Room are the Pictures of several of the Masters of the same School, and other eminent Men belonging to the College. On the South Side is the new Anatomical Theatre, erected and endowed by the late Dr. Lee, Physician to King George the II. at the Expence of 20,000 *l.* with a proper Stipend to the Lecturer, &c. In it is a fine Collection of Anatomical Preparations and Injections. The Wide Gravel Walk, shaded on each Side with Elms, deserves our Notice, being a Quarter of a Mile in Length and of a proportionable Breadth. It commands a Sight of Lord Harcourt's Seat, a pleasant Prospect of the Meadows, the Thames, and some adjacent Villages.

This College was founded by Cardinal Wolsey, upon the Place where formerly stood the Priory of St. Frideswide, which, and several other religious Foundations, were dissolved, in order to endow the new College intended

tended by the Cardinal. The Design was far from being completed at the Time of the Cardinal's Disgrace, little more being built than the East, South, and Part of the West Sides of the Great Quadrangle, and the Kitchen. And as to the Foundation itself, whatever it might be at that Time, 'tis certain it was afterwards inlarged, and the Form of it altered two or three times by the King. The Disgrace of the Cardinal happened in the Year 1529, when the King seized upon this College, as well as the other Estates belonging to the Cardinal. In the Year 1532, at the Influence of Lord Cromwell, the King new-modelled the Foundation, and gave it the Name of *King Henry the Eighth's College*. This was suppressed in 1545, and in the Year following the Episcopal See was removed from Oseney to this College, and the Church of St. Frideswide constituted a Cathedral, by the Name of Christ's Church.

This Foundation has continued in the same Form ever since. It consists of a Dean, eight Canons, 101 Students, part of which are elected annually from Westminster School, and the other Vacancies as they happen, are filled up by the Dean and Canons, 8 Chaplains, 8 Singing-Men, and as many Choristers, a Schoolmaster, an Organist, &c. Since the Time of Queen Elizabeth, this College has largely experienced the Bounty of several Benefactors, particularly Bishop Fell, who left ten Exhibitions of 10 *l. per Ann.* to Commoners, to be held for ten Years from the Time they were nominated to them. The 101st Studentship was added by William Thurston, Esq; 1663, and is now in the Gift of the Vernon Family. Several Exhibitions were given by Lady Holford for Scholars educated at the Charter-House, and more by other Benefactors.

Visitor. The King.

PEMBROKE

PEMBROKE College.

PEMBROKE College, so called from the Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University at the Time it was founded, is situated near St. Aldate's Church, in a direct Line from the Grand Gate of Christ Church, and consists of two small Courts. The Quadrangle is uniform, having the Hall at the North-west Angle, in which are Pictures of the Founders and some Benefactors. The Chapel is a small, elegant Building, of the Ionic Order, with a beautiful Altar-Piece. In the Garden, which is West of the Chapel, is a pleasant Common Room, and a Terras-walk. The Master's Lodgings, which join to the College on the North, is a modern Edifice.

This College, formerly Broadgate Hall, was founded *An.* 1620, by Tho. Tesdale, of Glympton, Esq; and Richard Whitwick, S. T. B. Rector of Ilsley, Berks, for a Master, ten Fellows and ten Scholars. Four of Mr. Tesdale's Fellows to be chosen out of his Relations, and the rest to come from Abingdon Free School.

As to Mr. Whitwick's Benefaction, two of the Fellows and two Scholars to be of his Kindred, and the rest from Abingdon School.

King Charles I. granted to this Society the perpetual Advowson of St. Aldate's Church; and certain Lands, for the Maintenance of one Fellow, to be chosen from Guernsey or Jersey.

Archbishop Abbot, Juliana Stafford, and Francis Rous, were the next Benefactors; and Dr. George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, founded five Scholarships for the Natives of Guernsey and Jersey.

Queen Anne annexed a Prebend of Gloucester to the Mastership. Lady Holford gave two Exhibitions of 20*l.* a Year each; Dr. Hall, Master of this College, and Bishop

shop of Briſtol, built the Maſter's Lodgings; Sir John Bennet, Lord Oſſalſtone, endowed two Fellowſhips and Scholarſhips; Mr. Townſhend gave eight Exhibitions to young Scholars from Glouceſterſhire; and Sir John Phillips, Bart. in 1749, founded one Fellowſhip and one Scholarſhip.

The preſent Members are a Maſter, fourteen Fellows, 30 Scholars and Exhibitioners; the whole Number of Students uſually about 70.

Viſitor. The Chancellor of the Univerſity.

HALLS.

FIVE Halls or Academical Houſes, not incorporated, are ſtill remaining. Originally the Students lived chiefly in Halls or Hoſtels, where Profeſſors and Tutors reſided. But when the Colleges were founded, and ſtill more, when the Reformation took Place, the liberal Education, now in Uſe, brought the Students to the more convenient Accommodation in Colleges. Theſe Societies are not endowed, though they have had conſiderable Benefactions, which are diſpenſed to the Students in Exhibitions, which they enjoy for a limited Time. They are under the Government of their reſpective Principals, whoſe Incomes ariſe from the Room-rent of the Chambers. The Students take an Oath to obey the Statutes and Cuſtoms of the Hall, which Statutes are made and altered by the Chancellor, who has the Nomination of the Principals, and is Viſitor of all the Halls, except St. Edmund Hall, which is dependant on Queen's College, and the Principal appointed by that Society.

ST. ALBAN HALL.

I. ST. ALBAN HALL, which is in St. John's Pariſh, adjoins to Merton College on the Eaſt. It had its Name from

from Robert de St. Alban, a Citizen of Oxford, who conveyed the Premiſes to the Abbey of Littlemore. Of this Hall were Archbiſhop Marſh; Dr. Lamplugh, Archbiſhop of York; Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London, who built the Front of the Hall as it is at preſent; and William Lenthall, Eſq; Speaker of the Long Parliament.

ST. EDMUND HALL.

II. St. Edmund Hall is oppoſite to the Eaſt Side of Queen's, to which College it is dependant, and has about 25 Students. The Buildings were compleated, and other conſiderable Improvements made while the late Dr. Shaw, that eminent Traveller, was Principal. Of this Hall were Dr. John Mill, who publiſhed the Greek Teſtament, printed at the Theatre; and Thomas Hearne, M. A. that diligent Antiquary.

NEW-INN-HALL.

III. New-Inn-Hall ſtands at the Weſt End of the City, near the Church of St. Peter in the Bailey. It was formerly called Trillock's-Inn from John Trillock Biſhop of Hereford, who built it in the Year 1349. Oppoſite this Hall is the Gateway of a College of Monks of the Auguſtine Order, in which Eraſmus reſided two Years. He left an elegant Latin Poem on his Manner of Living there.

ST. MARY HALL.

IV. St. Mary Hall is ſituated North of Oriel College, near the High-Street. It conſiſts of one Quadrangle, with a Garden incloſed in the Middle of it. It is formed by the Principal's Lodgings on the North, the Hall and Chapel on the South, and on the Eaſt and Weſt by the Chambers of the Students.

This Hall was erected by King Edward. II. Some Exhibitions have been given to aſſiſt the Students in the Proſecution of their Studies. Several

Several eminent Men have refided here, viz. Cardinal Allen, Sir Thomas Moore, Erafmus, Mr. Sandys the celebrated Engliſh Poet and Traveller, &c.

MAGDALEN HALL.

V. MAGDALEN HALL is adjoining to the Weſt Side of Magdalen College, to which it is an Appendant. The Number of Exhibitions given to this Hall ſupplies it with many Members. It was erected by William Wainfleet, the Founder of Magdalen College, and has joined to it a large Grammar School intended for a Nurſery for Magdalen College. Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the famous Hiſtorian, who was alſo Chancellor of the Univerſity, was educated at this Hall. The Number of Students is generally about 40.

OXFORD TERMS.

Hilary Term begins January 14.——Ends on Saturday before Palm Sunday.

Eaſter Terms begins on Wedneſday after Low Sunday.——Ends on Thurſday before Whitſunday.

Act Term begins on Wedneſday after Trinity Sunday.——Ends on Saturday after Act Sunday.

Michaelmas Term begins October the 10th.——Ends December 17th.

The POST ſets out for London every Day, except Saturday, at Half paſt Six.

CROSS POST, North and Weſtward, Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, before Two Afternoon.——To ſeveral Places in the Neighbourhood, every Day.

BLENHEIM

The Late and Preſent GOVERNORS

Of the reſpective

COLLEGES and HALLS.

Late and preſent Preſidents of Magdalen College.

1745. *Thomas Jenner*, D. D.
1768. *George Horne*, D. D.

Late and preſent Maſters of Univerſity College.

1744. *John Browne*, D. D.
1764. *Nathan Wetherell*, D. D.

Late and preſent Provoſts of Queen's College.

1756. *Joſeph Browne*, D. D.
1767. *Thomas Fothergill*, D. D.

Late and preſent Wardens of All Souls College.

1726. *Stephen Niblett*, D. D.
1767. The Honourable *John Tracy*, D. D.

Late and preſent Principals of Braſenoſe College.

1777. *Thomas Barker*, D. D.
1785. *William Cleaver*, D. D.

Late and preſent Principals of Hertford College.

1757. *David Durell*, D. D.
1775. *Bernard Hodgſon*, LL. D.

Late

Late and preſent Wardens of New College.

1764. *Thomas Hayward*, LL. D.
1768. *John Oglander*, D. D.

Late and Preſent Wardens of Wadham College.

1777. *James Gerard*, D. D.
1783. *John Wills*, D. D.

Late and preſent Preſidents of Trinity College.

1731. *George Huddesford*, D. D.
1776. *Joſeph Chapman*, D. D.

Late and preſent Maſters of Baliol College.

1727. *Theophilus Leigh*, D. D.
1785. *John Davey*, D. D.

Late and preſent Preſidents of St. John's College.

1758. *Thomas Fry*, D. D.
1772. *Samuel Dennis*, D. D.

Late and preſent Provoſts of Worceſter College.

1736. *William Gower*, D. D.
1777. *William Sheffield*, D. D.

Late and preſent Rectors of Exeter College.

1772. *Thomas Bray*, D. D.
1785. *Thomas Stinton*, D. D.

Late and preſent Principals of Jeſus College.

1763. *Humphrey Owen*, D. D.
1768. *Joſeph Hoare*, D. D.

Late and preſent Rectors of Lincoln College.

1782. *Charles Mortimer*, D. D.
1784. *John Horner*, D. D.

Late

Late and preſent Provoſts of Oriel College.

1768. *John Clark*, D. D.
1782. *John Eveleigh*, D. D.

Late and preſent Preſidents of Corpus Chriſti College.

1748. *Thomas Randolph*, D. D.
1783. *John Cooke*, D. D.

Late and preſent Wardens of Merton College.

1750. *John Robinſon*, D. D.
1759. *Henry Barton*, D. D.

Late and preſent Deans of Chriſt Church.

1777. *Lewis Bagot*, LL. D.
1783. *Cyril Jackſon*, D. D.

Late and preſent Maſters of Pembroke College.

1738. *John Ratcliffe*, D. D.
1775. *William Adams*, D. D.

Late and preſent Principals of Alban Hall.

1736. *Robert Leyborne*, D. D.
1759. *Francis Randolph*, D. D.

Late and preſent Principals of Edmund Hall.

1760. *George Dixon*, D. D.
1787. *William Dowſon*, D. D.

Late and preſent Principals of St. Mary Hall.

1719. *William King*, LL. D.
1764. *Thomas Nowell*, D. D.

Late and preſent Principals of New Inn Hall.

1761. *William Blackſtone*, LL. D.
1767. *Robert Chambers*, LL. B.

Late and preſent Principals of Magdalen Hall.

1787. *Matthew Lamb*, D. D.
1788. *Henry Ford*, D. D.

The Late and Preſent

Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors,

WITH THE PRESENT

Repreſentatives in Parliament, Profeſſors, &c.

CHANCELLORS.

1762. GEO. HENRY Earl of LITCHFIELD.
1772. FREDERICK Lord NORTH.

HIGH STEWARDS.

1767. *Edward Leigh*, Lord *Leigh*.
1786. William, Earl of Dartmouth.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1780. The Rev. *Samuel Dennis*, D. D. Preſident of St. John's College.
1784. The Rev. *Joſeph Chapman*, D. D. Preſident of Trinity College.

Preſent Repreſentatives in Parliament.

Sir *William Dolben*, Bart. of Thingdon, Northamptonſhire.

Francis Page, Eſq; of Middle Aſton, in the County of *Oxford*.

PROCTORS. 1788.

Edward Whitley, M. A. of Wadham College.
John Bankes Moulding, M.A. of Trinity College.
Regius Profeſſor of Divinity.
Rev. *John Randolph*, D.D. Canon of Chriſt Ch.
Margaret Profeſſor of Divinity.
Rev. *Timothy Neve*, D. D. of Merton College.
Regius

Regius Profeſſor of Hebrew.

Rev. *Benjamin Blayney*, D.D. Canon of Chr. Ch.

Regius Profeſſor of Greek.

Rev. *William Jackſon*, B. D. of Chriſt Church.

Regius Profeſſor of Civil Law.

Robert Vanſittart, D. C. L. of All Souls College.

Vinerian Profeſſor of Common Law.

Richard Wooddeſon, LL. D. of Magdalen College.

Regius Profeſſor of Phyſic.

William Vivian, M. D. of Corpus Chriſti College.

Regius Profeſſor of Modern Hiſtory.

Rev. *Thomas Nowell*, D.D. Prin. of St. Mary Hall.

Savilian Profeſſor of Aſtronomy.

Rev. *Thomas Hornſby*, D.D. of Corpus Chriſti Coll.

Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry.

John Smith, M. D. of Baliol College.

Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy.

Rev. *Thomas Hornſby*, D. D. of Corpus Chriſti Coll.

Profeſſor of Hiſtory.

Rev. *Thomas Warton*, B. D. of Trinity College.

Lord Litchfield's Clinical Profeſſor.

Martin Wall, M. D. of New College.

Prælector in Anatomy.

William Thompſon, M. D. of Chriſt Church.

Profeſſor of Botany.

John Sibthorpe, M. D. of Lincoln College.

Archbiſhop Laud's Profeſſor of Arabic.
Rev. *Joſeph White*, D. D. of Wadham College.

Lord Almoner's Prælector in Arabic.
Rev. *Henry Ford*, D. D. of Magdalen Hall.

Profeſſor of Poetry.
Rev. *Robert Holmes*, B. D. of New College.

Profeſſor of Muſic.
Philip Hayes, Doctor of Muſic, of Magd. Coll.

Public Orator.
William Crowe, B. C. L. of New College.

Radcliffe's Librarian.
Rev. *Tho. Hornſby*, D. D. of Corpus Chriſti Coll.

Regiſtrar of the Univerſity.
Rev. *Samuel Forſter*, LL. D. of Wadham College.

Keeper of the Bodleian Library.
Rev. *John Price*, B. D. of Jeſus College.

Keeper of the Aſhmolean Muſeum.
Rev. *William Sheffield*, D. D. of Worceſter College.

Keeper of the Archives.
Hon. *Thomas Wenman*, D. C. L. of All Souls Coll.

Univerſity Officers.

Eſquire Bedels. } *James Matthews*, M. A. of Divinity.
Robert Eyton, M. A. of Phyſic and Arts.
Robert Paget, LL. D. of Law.

Yeomen Bedels. } Mr. *Robert Bliſs*, of Divinity.
Mr. *John Stevens*, of Phyſic and Arts.
Mr. *William Matthews*, of Law.

Mr. *John Green*, Clerk.
Mr. *John Court*, Virger.

PLEASANT AND EASY

TOURS

FROM OXFORD

TO

BLENHEIM CASTLE, the Seat of His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

DITCHLEY, that of the late Earl of LITCHFIELD.

HEYTHROP, of the Earl of SHREWSBURY.

NUNEHAM, of the Earl of HARCOURT.

AND

STOW, that of the Marquis of BUCKINGHAM.

BLENHEIM CASTLE,

THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

WITH A CATALOGUE OF

THE PRINCIPAL PORTRAITS AND STATUES,

A DESCRIPTION OF THE

TAPESTRY, PAINTINGS, GARDENS, PARK, &c.

THE Caſtle of BLENHEIM, the ſeat of His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, is ſituated Weſt of Woodſtock, a Market and Borough Town, ſeven Miles from Oxford.

From the Town we enter the Park through a ſpacious Portal of the Corinthian Order; from whence a noble Proſpect is opened to the Caſtle, the Bridge, the Lake with its Valley, and other beautiful ſcenes of the Park. The beſt View of the Caſtle is from a few Paces within the Portal.

The Front is 348 Feet from Wing to Wing, and conſiſts of a variety of Architecture, deſigned by Sir John Vanbrugh. On the Pediment of the South Front towards the Garden is a Buſto, larger than the Life, of Louis XIV. taken from the Gates of Tournay.

We enter the Houſe on the Eaſt, through a Portal built in the Martial Style of Architecture. This leads us into a Quadrangle chiefly conſiſting of Arcades and Offices. From hence we paſs into the grand Area.

Through the ſuperb Portico elevated on maſſy Columns we enter

The HALL.

THIS magnificent Room is of the Height of the Houſe, and of a proportionable Breadth. It is ſupported by Corinthian Pillars.

Over the Door going into the Salon.

A Buſt of John Duke of Marlborough.

Two Statues in Bronze, viz.

The Venus of Medicis, and the Faun, both from the Originals in Marble, in the Duke of Tuſcany's Collection at Florence, and executed by Max. Soldani Benzi, at Florence, 1711.

Above, upon the Right and Left, are ſeveral Marble Terminæ, with two excellent Statues of a Nymph and a Bacchanal.

The Ceiling is painted by Sir James Thornhill, allegorically repreſenting Victory crowning John Duke of Marlborough, and pointing to a Plan of the Battle of Blenheim.

The Bow-Window Room.

OVER the Chimney is a capital original Picture of the Virgin and Child, St. John and St. Nicholas, by Raphael.

This Picture was brought over by the Right Hon. Lord Robert Spencer, Brother to the Duke of Marlborough, having been purchaſed by him in 1768, from the Cappella degli Anſidei at Perugia.

Over the three Doors,

A Battle Piece, by Woovermans.—A St. Jerome, by Giorgioni.—Naked Women, by Schiavone.

In the panuel to the left of the Chimney is a Head after Han. Carracci, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds.—A Head of Anne Counteſs of Sunderland, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.—The Aſſumption, by Tintoret.—A Woman's Head, by Rubens.—Monkies in Monk's Habits, by Teniers.—A Madona, by Lionardo da Vinci.

The Tapeſtry in this Room repreſents the Battle of Blenheim, and other Battles of the Duke of Marlborough.

The

The Duke's Dreſſing Room.

OVER the Chimney, Charles Earl Sunderland, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
A Field Marſhal, —— by Nic. Caſſana.
An Academy Figure, —— by Vandyck.
Eſther and Ahaſuerus, —— by Paulo Veroneſe.
Anne Ducheſs of York, —— } by Sir Peter Lely.
Louiſe Renée, Ducheſs of Portſmouth, —— —— }
Two Landſcapes, —— by Wooton.
The Inſide of a Church, —— by Steenwyck.
The Bones found in the Wilderneſs, by Old Frank.
The Circumciſion of Our Saviour, by Rembrandt.
A very fine Holy Family, —— by Rubens.
A Magdalen.
St. Mark writing.

Over the Doors.

Venus and Adonis; and Venus and a Satyr;
Our Saviour in the Virgin's Lap crowning two Female Martyrs, —— by Titian.

The Eaſt Drawing Room.

OVER the Door going in from the Dreſſing-Room, is a Holy Family.—The Ducheſs of Buckingham and her Children by Vandyck.—The Marchioneſs de Heuse, and Mary of Medicis by Vandyck.—An oval Portrait of King William III. by Sir G. Kneller.—A French Camp, by Watteau.—The Annunciation, by Correggio.—A Landſcape, by Paul Brylle.—An oval Portrait of the Queen Mother, by Vandyck.—Philip the IIId. King of Spain, by Titian.—A very capital Bacchanalian Piece, by Rubens.—Andromeda by Rubens.—The Baptiſm of our Saviour, by a Flemiſh Hand.—A Man's Head, by Holben.—Cattle by Roſa di Tivoli.—A Man's Head by Titian.—The Offering of the Magi, &c. by Rubens.—Lord Henry and Lady Charlotte Spencer, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

Over the Chimney.

Rubens, his Wife and Child, by Rubens, given to John Duke of Marlborough by the Town of Bruſſels. A round Landſcape.—Cattle and Figures, by Wovermans.—An Angel, by Corregio.—King Charles the Iſt, by Vandyck.

Over the Door.

A Holy Family, ſaid to be by Raphael, given to John Duke of Marlborough by the Town of Ghent.—Henrietta Maria, King Charles the Firſt's Queen, by Vandyck.—A very fine Day-light by Vanderneer.

This Drawing-Room is furniſhed with Crimſon Damaſk.

The Grand Cabinet,

Which is alſo Furniſhed with Crimſon Damaſk.

Over the Door next to the Eaſt Drawing-Room, a Holy Family by Rubens.

Over the Chimney.

A Madona ſtanding on a Globe, ſurrounded by Angels, by Carlo Maratti.—The Roman Charity, by Rubens.—Lot's Departure out of Sodom, by Rubens, given to John Duke of Marlborough by the Town of Antwerp.

Over the other Door is

The Flight into Egypt, by Rubens.—The Offering of the Magi, by Rubens.

The under Row.

A very capital Picture of Our Saviour bleſſing the Children, by Vandyck.—Raphael's Miſtreſs, exceedingly fine, by Raphael.—Pope Gregory, and a Female Martyr with a Palm Branch, by Titian.—The Portrait of Paracelſus, by Rubens.—A Holy Family, by Ludovico Carocci.—A Magdalene, in his beſt manner, by Carlo Dolce.—A Head of Rubens, by Rubens.

The Blue Drawing Room,

Which has gilt Ornaments to the Blue Damaſk.

Over

Over the two Doors.

Isaac blessing Jacob, and the Woman taken in Adultery by Rembrandt.—Catherine of Medicis, by Rubens.—Time cutting Cupid's Wings, by Vandyck.—William Marquis of Blandford, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.—An Astronomer and his Family, by Dobson.—Our Saviour, and St. John, by Carlo Dolce.—A Young Woman's Head, *and* Ditto, both by Paul Veronese.

Under Row.

Our Saviour and the Virgin in the Clouds, and a Monk worshipping, by Hannibal Carracci.—Our Saviour and the Virgin in the Clouds, &c. by Tintoret.—Thirty Miniature Portraits in one Frame.—A Holy Family, by Ludovico Caracci.—Cattle and Figures, by Bamboccio.—A Landscape, by Vanderneer.—A Dutch Family, by Ostade.—A Landscape, by Gaspard Poussin.—Dorothy Countess of Sunderland, celebrated by Waller, by Vandyck.—Another Landscape, by Gaspard Poussin.—A small beautiful family Piece, by Gonzales.—A very fine Landscape by Woovermans.

The Winter Drawing Room.

THE Tapestry is a Representation of the Cardinal Virtues.

Over the Chimney is

A very fine Portrait of Mary Duchess of Richmond, and a Girl presenting her Gloves, by Vandyck.

Over the Doors,

Lord Strafford and his Secretary, and Mrs. Killegrew and Mrs. Morton, by Vandyck.

The Dining Room.

OVER the Door going in from the Drawing-Room is a Capital Piece of Cattle and Figures, by Castiglione.—A Bacchanalian Piece by Vandyck.—Lot and his Daughters, by Rubens, given by the Emperor.—

Queen Anne, whilſt Princeſs of Denmark, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.—Venus and Adonis, by Rubens, given by the Emperor Joſeph I.—A moſt noble Landſcape, by Claude Lorrain.

Over the other Door.

The Rape of Europa, by Paul Veroneſe.

In the Panneis near the Windows are Six ſmall Landſcapes, by Wooton.

The SALON.

THIS Room, which is nobly decorated, is proportioned to the magnificence of the reſt. The lower Part is lined with Marble, which affords a cool retreat in the warmeſt weather.

The ſeveral Compartments repreſent the different Nations in their various Habits and Modes of Dreſs, by La Guerre.

The Ceiling is emblematic, repreſenting John Duke of Marlborough in the midſt of his Victories ſtopt by Peace, and Time reminding him of the rapidity of his own Flight, painted alſo by La Guerre.

Over the Right-hand Chimney as we enter from the Hall, a Buſt of Carracalla.

Over the other, a buſt of a Roman Conſul.

Drawing Room to the Right of the Salon.

THE Tapeſtry repreſents other of John Duke of Marlborough's Battles.

Over the Chimney.

The preſent Duke of Marlborough.

A Buſt of the Emperor Adrian.

Over the neareſt Door to the Salon, is

A Portrait of a young Knight of St. John of Jeruſalem, by Barrocio.

Over the oppoſite Door,

Meleager and Atalanta, very maſterly, by Rubens.

On the Pannel next the Window, next the Salon,

The Adoration of the Shepherds, by Luca Giordiano.

Under

Under it is,

A Madona and Child, by Nic. Pouſſin.—A Garland of Flowers, with Figures in the middle, by Rottenhammer.

In the Pannel oppoſite this is,

The Offering of the Magi, by Luca Giordano.—A Holy Family, by Nic. Pouſſin.—A Garland of Flowers, with Figures in the middle, by Rottenhammer.

Middle Drawing Room Right of the Salon.

THE Tapeſtry continues to repreſent the farther Deſcription of the Battles of John Duke of Marlborough.

Over the Chimney.

The preſent Ducheſs of Marborough.

A capital Painting upon Black Marble, by Alleſandro Vereneſe.

Over the firſt Door going in, is

A Picture of a Sea-Port, with a Stone Pedeſtal and Figures, by Weenix.

Over the oppoſite Door, is

St. Laurence diſtributing the Ornaments of the Altar, by Il Prete Genoeſe.

The State Bedchamber,

Which is furniſhed with Blue Damaſk, with elegant gilding.

On the Chimney a Buſt of Diana.

Over the Chimney.

A very capital Picture of Seneca bleeding to Death, by Lucca Giordani.

In the Pannel to the Left of it, is

A Portrait of King Edward VI. by Holbein.—A View of Architecture, by Panini.—The Burning of Troy, by Old Frank.

Over the Doors.

Two Pieces of Still-life, by Mahieze.

The

The LIBRARY.

FROM a Suite of fmaller yet magnificent Apartments, we are fuddenly ſtruck at entering this ſuperb Room, which is 183 Feet 5 Inches long; in the middle it is 92 Feet 9 Inches wide, and at each End 28 Feet 6 Inches wide. The Doric Pilaſters of Marble, with the compoſite Columns of the ſame, which ſupport a rich Entablature, the Window Frames, the ſurrounding Baſement of Black Marble, and the ſtucco'd Compartments of the vaulted Ceiling, are in the higheſt ſtile both of Deſign and Finiſhing. It was originally intended as a Gallery for Paintings; but the late Duke adding unity to elegance, furniſhed it with the noble collection of Books, made by Lord Sunderland, his Grace's Father. Their Number amounts to more than 24,000 Volumes, which renders it the principal private collection in England.

At one End of the Room is a highly finiſhed Statue of Queen Anne, by Rylbrack, with this Inſcription:

To the Memory of Queen *ANNE*,
Under whoſe Auſpices
JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH
Commanded
And to whoſe Munificence
He was indebted
For
One the Pofition of *BLENHEIM*,
A. D. MDCCXXVI.

Over the Middle Door is
A Buſt of Mile Commander, by Wilton.

Over the Inſide Chimney is
A Buſt of Charles Earl of Sunderland, who collected the Library.

Over each Chimney are
Landſcapes after Gaſpard Pouſſin.

Over the Middle Chimney is
A Buſt of Charles Spencer Duke of Marlborough, by Rylbrack.

At the further End of the Room, is

A fine Greek Bas of Alexander, in very good Preservation, on a Throne, designed by Sir William Chambers.

And in this Room are two antique Statues, of Ceres and Julia Domna on Mahogany Thrones.

The Whole-length PORTRAITS are,

King William the third.——Queen Anne.

John Duke, and Sarah Duchess of Marlborough.

Charles Duke of Marlborough.

Francis Earl of Godolphin.

Anne, Countess of Sunderland.

Elizabeth, Countess of Bridgewater.

The Hon. John Spencer.

The Right Hon. Lady Georgiana Spencer, now Countess Cowper.

John Duke of Montagu.

A Lady in Blue.

In the Gallaries of the Attic Story there is a large Collection of Family Pictures, by different Masters. Before we leave this Gallery, I must direct the Spectators to the Bow-windows, from whence we have a delightful Prospect of the Declining Afternoon, to the Woods, and the gradual Ascent of the Grove which covers the opposite Hill.

The CHAPEL.

THIS is one of the Wings in which is a superb Monument to the memory of the first Duke and Duchess, by Rysbrack. They are supported with their two sons who died young, as figured by Fame and History. Beneath, in a Basso-relievo, is the taking of Marshal Tallard.

The Altar-Piece is

Our Saviour taken down from the Cross, by Jordaens, of Antwerp.

The CHINA-ROOM.

THIS Apartment, which is formed below Stairs, will afford entertainment to the Curious. It is furnished with

with a moſt elegant and valuable Collection of Dreſden China, given to the Duke of Marlborough by the King of Poland, in return for a Pack of Stag hounds. It conſiſts of Tureens, Sets of Plate, and fantaſtic Figures. The Colours are remarkably lively, and the Repreſentations highly Natural. Here are likewiſe ſome beautiful and Coſtly Jars, collected at a great expenſe by the late Ducheſs Dowager.

The GARDENS

Include a great variety of Ground. The Deſcent on the South-weſt Side; the extent and beauty of the Water; the grandeur of the oppoſite Bank; the Caſcade; the new Bridge and lower Piece of Water; form an aſſemblage of great and beautiful Objects in no other Place to be met with.

The Ground on the South-eaſt is a happy contraſt to the South-weſt Side: the Gardens here ſeem to loſe themſelves in the Park, amidſt a profuſion of venerable Oaks and interſected Avenues, from whence they derive an air of moſt indeterminate extent, which is very pleaſing. Laſtly, the beautiful Plain in the Front of the Houſe, and the pictureſque effect of the Village riſing out of the Wood below, call for our Attention.

Theſe Gardens have been conſiderably enlarged, and thrown into the form they now wear, by the preſent Duke, who has likewiſe further beautified them by the addition of ſome judicious and well placed Ornaments; particularly the Temple of Diana, and an elegant little Temple in what is called the Flower Garden: To which we may add two noble Bronzes, and ſome Copies of Antique Vaſes, in Stone.

The PARK

Is eleven Miles in Circumference, and contains many delightful Scenes. The Lover of rural Variety will be entertained here with every circumſtance of Beauty which he can expect from diverſified Nature; from Hill and Valley, Water and Woods. About

About the Middle of the grand Approach is a magnificent BRIDGE, chiefly conſiſting of three Arches, the Centre one of which is larger than the Rialto at Venice: the Water is formed into a ſpacious Lake, which covers the whole Extent of a capacious Valley, ſurrounded by an Artificial Declivity of a prodigious Depth, and is indiſputably, both with regard to its Accompanyments and Extent, the moſt capital Piece of Water in this Kingdom.

In this Park originally ſtood a Royal Palace, where King Ethelbred called a Parliament. Henry I. incloſed the Park with a Wall, Part of which is now remaining. His ſucceſſor Henry II. principally reſided at this Seat, and erected in the Park a Houſe encompaſſed with a Labyrinth of extraordinary contrivance, for the Habitation of his Concubine Fair Roſamond. This romantic Retreat, commonly ſtyled *Fair Roſamond's Bower*, was ſituated on the Hill, to the North-weſt of the Bridge, above a remarkable Bath, or Spring, called at preſent Roſamond's Well.

In this Palace Edmund, the ſecond Son of Edward I. was born, and thence denominated Edmund of Woodſtock; as was Edward the Black Prince. The Princeſs Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, was kept a Priſoner here, under the perſecutions of Queen Mary.

This Palace retained its original Splendor, and was inhabited by our Kings, 'till the Reign of Charles I. but began to be Demoliſhed in the ſucceeding Times of Confuſion. Its magnificent Ruins were remaining within the Mannery of Mon, near the Bridge, to the North, on the ſpot where two Sycamores have been ſince planted as a Memorial.

The Park and Manor of Woodſtock, with other Appurtenances, were granted with concurrence of Parliament, by Queen Anne, in the fourth Year of her Reign, to John Duke of Marlborough, and his Heirs, in recompence of the many illuſtrious Victories obtained under his command againſt the French and Bavarian Armies; particularly at Blenheim.

The

The Grant of the Crown, and the Services of the Duke, are fully specified on the Pedestal of a stately Column, 130 Feet in Height; on the Top of which is a Statue of the Duke, situated in a grand Avenue. On one Side is the following Inscription, supposed to be written by the late Lord Bolingbroke.

The Castle of *Blenheim* was founded by Queen ANNE,
In the Fourth Year of her Reign,
In the Year of the Christian Æra 1705.
A Monument designed to perpetuate the Memory of the
Signal Victory
Obtained over the *French* and *Bavarians*,
Near the Village of *Blenheim*,
On the Banks of the Danube,
By JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH,
The Hero not only of this Nation, but of this Age;
Whose Glory was equal in the Council and in the Field;
Who, by Wisdom, Justice, Candour, and Address,
Reconciled various, and even opposite, Interests;
Acquired an Influence
Which no Rank, no Authority can give,
Nor any Force, but that of superior Virtue:
Became the fixed important Centre,
Which united in one common Cause,
The principal States of Europe;
Who by military Knowledge, and irresistible Valour,
In a long Series of uninterrupted Triumphs,
Broke the Power of *France*,
When raised the highest, when exerted the most;
Rescued the Empire from Desolation;
Asserted and confirmed the Liberties of *Europe*.

The House itself was built at the Publick Expence; but the Bridge, the Column just mentioned, and the Portal contiguous to the Town, were erected solely at the charge of Sarah Duchess Dowager of Marlborough.

DITCHLEY.

DITCHLEY,

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF LITCHFIELD.

DITCHLEY is a modern Palace, lofty, and elegantly built, situated on an Hill, which commands much of the Country, having Blenheim, Oxford, and the Hills beyond it in full View. Over the Front of the House are two grand Statues, Loyalty and Fame, with their proper Emblems. The Offices, which form two beautiful Wings, have a communication with the principal Building by circular Colonades. In the House are many valuable and masterly Portraits by Rubens, Vandyck, Sir Peter Lely, Johnson, and Wotton.

The HALL.

This Room is finely proportioned and elegantly decorated. Its Sides and Roof are ornamented with Stucco, which is at once bold and delicate. Its Door-cases, Pedaments, Entablatures, and Columns of the Corinthian and Composite Orders, are all richly [illegible] with Gildings, &c. The Ceiling contains an Assembly of the Gods, painted by Kent. Two of the Compartments filled with historical Figures from the [illegible] Some Hand; one of which represents Mercury [illegible] Venus, his Mother, in the Wood near Cnidus; and the other, Venus presenting Æneas with the new Armour. The Statues [illegible] Busts of Philosophers, Poets, Historians, and Generals,

Socrates, Virgil, Homer, Cicero, Sappho, Shakeſpeare, Dryden, Milton, and Livy. Over the Statues are Baſ-reliefs, copied from Antiques out of the Florentine Muſeum, properly diſpoſed; and a Statue of the Venus de Medicis. Here is alſo a curious Model of the Radclivian Library at Oxford.

The Chimney-Piece is ſuperb and lofty, decorated with a Portrait of Henry Earl of Litchfield, by Akerman.

The MUSIC-ROOM

Is well conſtructed for Muſick, and has ſeveral Paintings in it, viz.

The Grandfather and Grandmother of the late Earl of Litchfield.

The late Earl.

The two late Dukes of Beaufort.

The Honourable Mr. Lee, and Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, by Hoare.

Rubens and his Son, hunting wild Beaſts.

Two Venetian Courtezans.

A Shooting-piece, and two Hunting-pieces, by Wootton. In the Shooting-piece the two late Lords are introduced.

The DINING-ROOM

Is ornamented with ſeveral maſterly Portraits.

Henry VIII. by Hans Holben, in his higheſt finiſhing.

Charles I. with Charles II. at his Knee, by Vandyck.

Sir Henry Lee, with the Maſtiff which ſaved his Maſter's Life, by Johnſon. The Story of this Piece is ſomewhat as follows: Sir Harry, from being diſguſted by ſome of his own Servants, who had formed a Deſign of robbing the Houſe, after having murdered his Maſter, fixed on the Night it was to be put in execution, for the Dog, though no Favourite with, nor ever before taken notice of by his Maſter, accompanied him to Bed, and under the

away by the Servant, when Sir Harry ordered him to be left: and in the dead of Night, the same Servant entering the Room to execute his design, was instantly seized by the Dog, and upon being secured, confessed his intentions.

In one Corner of the Piece is the following Line.

"More *faithful* than *favoured*."

Lord Henry, by Richardson; and the old Dowager Lady, by Vanderbank, both in their Coronation-Robes.

The Duke of Monmouth and his Mother.

Prince Arthur, by Johnson.

Sir Charles Rich, killed at the Isle of Rhée, 1627.

Sir Christopher Hatton.

Four Portraits of Sir Henry Lee's Brothers, by Corn. Johnson, in his best manner.

The DAMASK BEDCHAMBER.

The Tapestry which is executed with uncommon Expression, represents Boys engaged in several Sports and Employments, some squeezing Grapes, others at Play, &c.

Paintings.

1. Admiral Lee.
2. The Queen of Bohemia, by Johnson.
3. 4. Lord and Lady Lechmere.

TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM.

It is furnished with Tapestry not less masterly than that last described. The subjects are, the Muses and Apollo singing and playing on their several Instruments: Bacchanalian Scenes, and a Vintage.

The Paintings are

1. The Countess of Rochester, by Sir Peter Lely.
2. The Countess of Lindesey, by the same.
3. Sir Francis Harry Lee, by Vandyck.
4. Sir Harry Lee, full Length, in the Robes of a Knight of the Garter, by Johnson.

In this Room we are shewn a large beautiful India Chest.

From this Apartment we have an entertaining View of a winding Valley, with a ſerpentine Canal, over which is thrown an elegant Bridge from a Deſign of Palladio's.

The SALON.

The Ceiling and Walls are richly Stuccoed; in the middle Compartment of the Roof Flora and the Zephyrs: and on the Walls Minerva and Diana.

Antiques.

1. The Goddeſs Health, three Feet in Heigth, formerly in Dr. Mead's Collection. On its Pedeſtal is a Bas Relief of Æſculapius.

2. A Medallion of a Sleeping Cupid. The Diameter is nine Inches.

The GREEN DAMASK DRAWING ROOM.

The marble Chimney-Piece and Table in this Room are of the moſt beautiful Sorts. The two Corinthian Columns to the Chimney Piece and high finiſhing of the Whole are worthy of Scheemaker, who was the Artiſt. The Landſcape in the middle is by Mr. Wotton, who has gained great Applauſe in this Species of Painting.

Over the Doors are ſtriking Paintings of Ruins, Rocks and Caſcades.

The Italian Table in this Room is a valuable and beautiful Curioſity.

GILT DRAWING ROOM.

This was formerly called the Beſt Dining Room.

Paintings, viz.

A full-length Portrait of Charles II. and of the Ducheſs of Cleveland, by Lely.

The preſent Duke of Grafton's Great Grandfather, and Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, his Lordſhip's Grandmother, by Kneller.

The

The Decorations of the Wainſcot are gilt; and the ſtuccoed Ceiling is correſpondent to the Taſte and Splendor of the reſt.

Here are two Tables of Ægyptian Marble, which juſtly demand our Obſervation.

The Chimney-Piece of this Apartment is finely executed; and over it a Landſcape by Wotton.

The VELVET BEDCHAMBER,

So called from the Bed and Hangings, which are of a ſingular Figure, made at Genoa.

The elegant Chimney-Piece is by Scheemaker, ornamented with an Italian Proſpect of a Ruin.

The Dreſſing Table is of Tortoiſe-Shell, curiouſly inlaid. It was made in France.

The TAPESTRY ROOM.

Is the laſt we are ſhewn, curiouſly ornamented in the Chineſe Taſte, and has two elegant and coſtly Screens.

The Tapeſtry repreſents the Cyclops forging the Armour for Æneas, and Neptune, properly attended, directing the raiſing a Veſſel, which has been ſhipwrecked.

The Chimney Piece is of white Marble. Over it is a capital Picture by Sir Peter Lely of the Duke and Dutcheſs of York, and the Princeſſes Mary and Anne.

Two Landſcapes over the Doors are by an Italian Maſter.

The Chairs in this Room are each ornamented with one of the Fables of Æſop.

In this Apartment is a beautiful Fire-Screen of Needle Work, by the Dowager Lady of Henry Earl of Litchfield. The Subject is the Rape of Proſerpine.

Proper to this Apartment are the Chineſe Lady and the Porter with a Cheſt of Tea. Two rich Benches on each Side the Chimney Piece; one ſupported by a Black-Moor, the other by a Mulatto.

HEYTHROP,

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

IT is situated seventeen Miles North of Oxford, and about four and an half from the Seat of the Earl of Litchfield. It stands on an Eminence and has every delight that can result from a diversity of Wood, Water, Eminences, and Vales.

An Avenue of above two Miles. planted on each side with Forest Trees, interspersed with Clumps of Fir, leads from the North to the grand Area before the House; and by its length and variety, forms an exceeding magnificent Approach. The Architect of this House, though so modern a Building, is not known.

The House is a regular Edifice, consisting of four Fronts, built in a most elegant stile of Architecture, and is joined to the Offices by open Arcades. We enter the House by a Flight of Steps under a grand Portico, supported by four lofty Corinthian Columns.

The HALL

Is a well proportioned Room, thirty-two Feet by twenty-seven Feet nine. It is finished in plain Stucco, and adorned with Vases and Lamps upon highly finished Brackets. The Eye is agreeably surprised on our first entring, by the Reflection of the Avenue, and part of the Hall, from two large mirror Sashes on each side the Door leading to the Salon, which raises the idea of another Room of equal Dimensions and Magnificence.

From

From the Hall, we go to the grand Staircaſe, the Walls and Ceiling of which are ornamented with Pannels and Feſtoons of Stucco. We next come to

The Breakfasting Parlour.

A Neat and commodious Room. Over the Chimney is a fine Landſcape by Pouſſin; and four other Landſcapes, by an eminent Italian Maſter; as likewiſe an excellent Portrait of ſome unknown Perſon, by Hans Holben: with ſome other Landſcapes and Portraits.

From hence we are conducted into the Family Apartments.——To the right of the Ante-Chamber, enriched with ſome Prints and ſome Family Portraits, is his Lordſhip's Dreſſing-Room; on the left is her Ladyſhip's Dreſſing-Room.

The Little Blue Drawing Room.

THIS is an Apartment of twenty-one Feet by eighteen and an half, and enriched with an elegant Chimney-piece, of Sienna Marble, executed by the late Mr. Carter.

Over the Chimney is a Family Piece of King Charles II. by Vandyck: and on the Sides of the Room the Portraits of the preſent Earl and Counteſs of Shrewſbury, by Mr. Houre.

The Principal Bed Chamber

Is fitted up with Tapeſtry, with a rich blue Damaſk Bed and Furniture. The adjoining Cloſet is an elegant Apartment hung with Chineſe Paper; from whence we command an extenſive Proſpect over the adjacent Country.

From the Bedchamber before mentioned we come to

The LIBRARY,

Which is a ſuperb Room, 83 Feet in length, and 20 in height.

The

The Ornaments of this Room are masterly: They consist chiefly of the most elegant and highly finished Stucco, by the late and present Mr. Roberts of Oxford;—the Designs of which are admirably adapted to the purposes of the Place.

On the North Side are seven Recesses, one of which is the entrance from the Hall, and the other six are filled with elegant Book-cases, over which are curious Medallions of Cicero, Plato, Thucidides, Homer, Shakespeare, and Inigo Jones. In this Side are also two superb Chimney pieces, by Carter, composed of rich antique Marble. The Entrances at each End are formed to correspond with the other recesses; the semi-circular Arches over which, as well as that leading from the Hall, are ornamented in Stucco with Fables from Æsop, admirably executed; with a Medallion of the same kind over each Chimney. The South Side, which fronts the Garden, consists of eight magnificent Windows, with a pair of folding Glass Doors, which open to the Terrace, and afford a most delightful and extensive Prospect.

The Ceiling, which is entirely plain, is supported by Columns of the Corinthian Order; and is encompassed by an exceeding rich Ionic Entablature. This Room is likewise enriched by pendant Ornaments, in *alto relievo*, of Still-life, Military, Musical, and Mathematical Instruments; with a judicious mixture of Fruit and Flowers.

The Smaller Drawing Room

Is furnished with Genoa Flowered Damask, and has a Chimney-piece of fine Marble, and very curious workmanship. The Ceiling and Cove are in Fret-work Compartments, ornamented with Birds, Foliages, and Festoons of Flowers.

The Great Drawing Room.

THIS Apartment is 47 Feet long, 25 broad, and 20 high. It is furnished with excellent Tapestry, which for

for Colour as well as Expreſſion, engages the attention of the Curious. It is the work of Vanderberght, and repreſents the Four Quarters of the World, well expreſſed by Aſſemblages of the Natives, in their various Habits and Employments, except Europe, which is in Maſquerade. Over the four Doors are the Seaſons and Elements painted in a very peculiar Style. Theſe figures, in *Clare Obſcure* appear as if ſtarting from the Canvas. From the vaſt expreſſion, yet exceeding light tint of theſe Pieces, the Spectator is at firſt ſight ready to pronounce them Bas Reliefs in white Marble.

The Chimney-piece is extremely ſuperb, compoſed of rich Egyptian Marble, executed by Carter. The Cornice is ſupported by highly carved and poliſhed Figures of Ceres and Flora, about five Feet high: The Drapery of theſe Figures, one in the ancient, the other in the modern Style, as well as their Attitudes, are peculiarly ſtriking and expreſſive. In the centre of the Freeze is a raiſed Tablet of the Choice of Hercules. Over it is a Painting of the Deſtruction of Pharaoh and his Hoſt in the Red Sea.—Suitable to the other Ornaments of this Apartment, the Ceiling conſiſts of repreſentations of the Four Quarters of the World, with the Elements, and Seaſons, in Stucco, interſperſed with Fables and other Decorations; and ſurrounded by a full enriched Corinthian Entablature.—On the oppoſite ſide to the Chimney-piece are two ſuperb Glaſſes, upwards of four Feet in breath, and nine Feet high.—Under theſe Glaſſes are two rich Tables of Egyptian Marble, upon gilt and carved Frames; and on the other Piers are two Girandoles of exquiſite workmanſhip, by Anſell.

The MUSICK PARLOUR

Is a ſmall neat Room, with a light and well executed Ceiling.

The DINING PARLOUR.

A VERY commodious Apartment, of 27 Feet, by 25.

25. The Walls, with the Cove and Ceiling, are decorated with varied compartments of highly finished Ornaments, in Stucco. Over the Chimney, is a Portrait of the late Duke of Shrewsbury.

The Environs, or Gardens, are well laid out. A variety of beautiful Scenes strike the Spectator in a most agreeable Succession. With very little appearance of Art, Nature has received much Assistance from Taste. To the South West, lofty Trees afford a most refreshing Shade, interspersed with Openings edged with Flowers. Eastward, a small Stream is improved into a winding River, beset by Cascades, whose Banks are planted with a curious Fancy, hinting pillars

The Moss House.

THIS Edifice is covered with Reeds, and constructed of rustic Oak; the Inside is lined with Moss of various Colours, and the Floor paved in Mosaic Work, with Hurdle Teeth polished. Upon entering this Building we have a striking View of two Cascades, which discover agreeable Surprises.

This Piece of Water is crossed by a Stone Bridge under which is an Entrance that surprises the Beholder with Water, and above it, at the distance of about fourhundred Feet, is the most superb, if not the most striking of the Cascades found here. It is built with Petrifications, and other curious Stones; and on the Top is a Terrace, planted with Flowering Shrubs.

From this Bridge, in another direction, through a Grove, we ascend to a Beautiful Serpentine Walk, also planted with Flowering Shrubs on each Side, which terminates in an octagon Bowling-Green, where we command several extensive, different, and most delightful Prospects.

NUNEHAM.

NUNEHAM-COURTNAY,

THE SEAT OF

THE EARL OF HARCOURT.

At the Conquest Stowey [illegible] belonged to [illegible] de Curcy, afterwards to the Family of Riparys, or Redvers. Mary, youngest Daughter of William de Redvers, Earl of Devon, (who as well as his Uncle William was [illegible] de Vernon,) married Robert de Courtenay, Baron of Okehampton, in 1214. —It is probable, that by this marriage the Manor of Nuneham was carried into the Family of Courtenay, and thence obtained the Name of Nuneham-Courtney.

After them succeeded (the Pollards) Sir John Bullen of Devon. From them it came to Anthony of the Court of Wards, called the Sixth Auditor.

From him to Robert Wright, Bishop of Lichfield, whose Son, Calvert Wright, sold it to John Robinson, of London, Merchant (temp. Ol. Cromwell) Knighted in 1660, by King Charles II. and made Lieutenant of the Tower.

From the Robinsons it descended to David Earl of Wemyss (who married Mary, Daughter and [illegible] of Sir John Robinson, Baronet,) from whom it was purchased in the Year 1710, by Simon, late Lord Harcourt, Lord High Chancellor of England.

The House was built by the late Earl, but has since been much altered and enlarged (by the addition of a Court of Offices, &c.) according to the Plans of Mr. Repton: it stands in a Park of six Miles and an half in circumference, well wooded, and [illegible]

[illegible] ruins

twelve hundred Acres, in which "are Scenes * worthy of the bold pencil of Rubens, or to be subjects for the tranquil sunshines of Claude le Lorrain." The Gardens contain thirty-eight Acres, and (except the Terrace and Flower Garden) were laid out by Mr. Brown.

From the Center Window of the Breakfast Room, round the South Side of the Garden, and back again, is half a Mile and sixteen Poles.

From the same Place along the Terrace, round the Hill, at the termination of it, and back again, is a Mile and a Furlong.

In entering the House you pass through a Vestibule, which is ornamented with Doric Columns, and Casts of Antique Statues; and ascend by an oval Geometrical Stair-Case, to

The SALON,

30 Feet by 16, and 18 and an half high, hung with blue Damask, and the following Pictures:

OVER one of the Chimnies, Susannah and the Elders, by Annibale Caracci.

Over the other, Two Beggar Boys, by Murillio: It came from Penshurst.

The following eight Heads hang on either Side of them.

William fifth Lord Paget, by Sir Peter Lely.

Lady Ann Finch, second Daughter of Sir Thomas Finch, Bart. and first Earl of Winchelsea, Wife to Sir William Waller, General of the Parliament Army in the Civil War, by Vandyk.

A Portrait of one of the Harcourt Family, by Mirevelt; fine.

George Simon Viscount Nuneham (now Earl of Harcourt) at the age of seventeen, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, capital.

* See Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters, octavo Edition, Volume the fourth, Page 145.

Another

Another Portrait of one of the Harcourt Family, which, as well as the former, was a Preſent from Harcourt Powell, Eſq.

Simon Harcourt (afterwards Viſcount and Earl) only Son of the Hon. Simon Harcourt; the Head by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Mrs. Siddons, the celebrated Actreſs, in the Character of Iſabella in the Fatal Marriage, by Hamilton.

Elizabeth, Daughter of King James the Firſt, Electreſs Palatine, and Queen of Bohemia, by Houthorſt; a preſent from her to Sir Simon Harcourt.

Over the center Door, a Nymph with Cupids, repreſenting Evening, by Valerio Caſtelli.

Over the other two Doors, Aubrey Vere, twentieth and laſt Earl of Oxford of that Houſe, by Walker.

Baron Rhynwick, by Mirevelt; a very good Portrait: the Hands remarkably fine.

At one End of the Room, Henrietta Maria, Queen to King Charles the Firſt, by Vandyk.

Under it, the Nativity, by Pietro da Pietri.

At the other End of the Room, Lady Mary Tufton, fifth Daughter of John, ſecond Earl of Thanet, firſt Wife to Sir William Walter, Bart. of Sarſden in Oxfordſhire, by Sir Peter Lely.

Under it, Dead Game, by Fytt, from the Collection of Mr. Bagnols.

The ANTE-ROOM,

24 Feet by 15, and 18 and a half high.

OVER the Chimney, Sarah, Daughter of Richard Jennings, Eſq. of Sandridge in Hertfordſhire, Wife to John Churchill firſt Duke of Marlborough, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; a Preſent from her to the firſt Lord Harcourt.

Over one Arch, a view of Part of the Quay and Bay of Naples, by Gaſpar Occhiali.

Over the other Arch, a View of Part of Rome and the Tiber, by the ſame Hand.

Under them, Two Heads, by Cornelius Janſen.

At one End of the Room, King William, Hunting, with ſeveral Figures, by Wooton.

Under it the two following Pictures, a Herdſman with Cattle, by Peter Vander Leuw; from the Collection of Mr. Bagnols.

A Landſcape, with Cattle, by Rogman.

At the other End, a Ruined Bridge, with Figures, by Crabetje.

Under it the two following Pictures, Chriſt driving the Money-Changers out of the Temple, on Marble, by Baſſan.

The Holy Family, by Albano.

Over one Door, The Hon. Simon Harcourt, only Son of Simon firſt Viſcount Harcourt, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Over the other Door, Elizabeth, Daughter of John Evelyn, Eſq. of Wooton in Surrey, his Wife, by Dahl.

The LIBRARY.

32 Feet 4 by 19, and 14 Feet 4 Inches high.

Over the Chimney, Mary, eldeſt Daughter of William Danby, Eſq. of Swinton in Yorkſhire. Wife to the Hon. William Harcourt, by Opie, after Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

A very fine Head of Mr. Prior, by old Dahl.

Mr. Pope, a fine Portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller: a Preſent from the former to the firſt Lord Harcourt.

George Baſſy Villiers, fourth Earl of Jerſey, by Bourgeois, after Angelica.

Mrs. Pritchard, the celebrated Actreſs, in the character of Hermione in the Winter's Tale, Scene the Laſt, by Fine.

William Whitehead, Eſq. late Poet Laureat, by Wilſon.

Georgiana, daughter of the Right Honourable Stephen Poyntz, Eſq. Wife to John Earl Spencer, by Gogain, after Gainſborough.

Richard

Richard Grenville, Esq. (afterwards Earl Temple) at the age of nineteen, by Rosalba; a Legacy from Anna Chamber, late Countess Temple.

Lady Elizabeth, Daughter of Simon, Earl of Harcourt, Wife to Sir William Lee, Bart. of Hartwell in Buckinghamshire, in Crayons, by Miss Read.

Mary, Daughter of Brigadier General Le Pel, Wife to John Lord Harvey, Baron of Ickworth, eldest Son of John first Earl of Bristol of that Family, in Crayons, painted at Paris; a present from the Hon. Horace Walpole.

J. J. Rousseau, by Gogain, from Ramsey, since altered from a Cast taken off his Face after his Death.

The Hon. Horace Walpole, youngest Son of Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter, and Earl of Orford, by Gogain, after Ramsay.

Mr. Mason, by Doughty.

Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of the Hon. Simon Harcourt, by Zeeman.

Henrietta Jane, Daughter of Col. Speed, Wife to the Compte de Viry, by Falconet.

Anne, eldest Daughter of Simon first Viscount Harcourt, Wife to John Barlow, Esq. of Slebech in Pembrokeshire, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Over one Door, —— Witham, Esq. by Cornelius Janssen.

Over the other Door, his Wife.

The EATING-ROOM,

33 Feet by 24, and 18 and a half high.

The Chimney-Piece was designed by Stuart, over which hangs a very fine Picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds of the present Earl and Countess (Elizabeth, second Daughter of George Venables Vernon, first Lord Vernon) in the Coronation Robes, and of the Hon. Wm. Harcourt, youngest Son of the late Earl, in the Uniform of Aid-de-Camp to the King.

On one Side of the Chimney, a fine Landſcape, with a Water-Fall, by Ruyſdaal; the Figures by Wouvermans.—Under it, a Landſcape, by Claude le Lorrain.

On the other Side, Dogs and Dead Game, very fine, by Snyder.—Under it, a Landſcape, by Ruyſdaal.

Over one Door, William Henry, Duke of Glouceſter, in the Robes of the Order of the Garter, by Opie.

Over the other Door, Philip, Duke de Vendome (Grand Prieur in 1710) a very fine Portrait, by Mignard; a preſent from the Hon. Horace Walpole.

At one End of the Room, Two Views of the Ruins of Rome, &c. with Figures, Antique Statues, Vaſes, and Bas-reliefs, by Paolo Panini; painted for the late Earl.

A large Landſcape, by Roſa da Tivoli.

Under them the Four following Pictures:

A Landſcape, by Swanvelt.

Two Fruit-Pieces, by Michael Angelo Campidoglio.

A Landſcape, with Figures, by Van Goyen.

A Landſcape, by Gaſparo Pouſſin.

At the other End, The Meeting of Ulyſſes and Nauſicaa, very capital, by Salvator Roſa; a Preſent to the late Earl, from the Duke de Harcourt.

Two other Pieces of Ruins by Panini.

Under them the Three following Pictures:

Noah and his Family preparing to enter the Ark, by Imperiali.

A Farm-Yard, with Figures and Cattle, by Murillio; from the Collection of Mr. Bagnols.

A Landſcape, with a Cottage, by Decker.

The OCTAGON DRAWING-ROOM,

30 Feet by 24, and 18 and a half high, hung with blue Damaſk, and the following Pictures:

On one Side of the Chimney, The Holy Family, a celebrated Picture, by Barocci, known by the Name of la Madonna della Gatta, from the Cat in one Corner.

It

It has been etched by Himself, and was in the Collection of the Earl of Pomfret.——Under it, The Madonna and Child, very beautiful, by Guido; bought out of the Hôtel de Hautfort at Paris.

On the other Side, The Nativity, by Bronzino.

Under it, St. John Preaching in the Wilderness, by Albano; from the Collection of the Earl of Waldegrave.

Mars, Venus, and Cupids, by Nicolo Poussin, very capital; from the Collection of Mr. Furnese.—Under it the Three following Pictures:

A beautiful Picture of Ruins, with Figures, by Filippo Laura; from the Collection of Dr. Mead.

A Landscape, with Figures and Cattle, by Berghem; a Present from Sir John Blaquiere, K. B.

A Landscape by Taverner, beautiful and very rare; a Present from Miss Fauquier.

Moses Sweetening the Waters of Meriba, by Nicolo Poussin: The Figures larger and more highly coloured than those of that Master's usually are.—Under it the Three following Pictures:

Another Picture of Ruins, by the same Hand, and from the same Collection as the former.

A View of the Rhine, by Vasterman, very rare.

An Evening, with a Shepherd and Sheep, highly finished, by Bamboccio.

The following Eight Pictures hang on Either Side of the Doors, and are small:

The Trinity, painted on a gold ground, by Andrea del Sarto; a present to the late Earl from Mr. Knapton.

Spring, with four Cupids, a beautiful Picture, by Filippo Laura; a Present from Wm. Fauquier, Esq.

St. Cecilia lying Dead, and two Boy-Angels, exquisitely painted, by Dominichino.

Christ crowned with Thorns, by Alessandro Veronese.

The Holy Family by Rottenhammer, in the Style of the Old Italian Masters; from the Collection of Mr. Fauquier.

A most lively Portrait of Sofonisba Anguisciola, by Herself, very rare; from the Collection of Mr. Bagnols.

Two highly finiſhed Views of the Rhine, by Old Griffierre.

The Great DRAWING-ROOM,

49 Feet by 24, and 18 and a half high.

The Cieling was deſigned by Stuart, the Chinmey-Piece by Paul Sandby: It is hung with Crimſon Damaſk, and the following Pictures:

At one End of the Room, Two large and fine Landſcapes, by Van Artois; the Figures by Teniers.—Under them the three following Pictures:

Maria, Ducheſs of Glouceſter, ſecond Daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. and Widow of James ſecond Earl of Waldegrave, a capital Portrait, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

A Landſcape with a Cart overturning by Moonlight, a capital Picture, by Rubens, well known by Bolſwaert's Print, called la Charette Embourbeé; from the Collection of the Compte de Guiche at Paris.

A Landſcape, with Figures, a perfect Picture of Both.

On one Side of the Chimney, Saint Margaret, whole-length, a moſt capital Picture, by Titian; it was in the Collection of King Charles the Firſt, and has been etched by Hugh Howard (the Painter.)

Under it the three following Pictures: A very fine Landſcape with Figures by Nicholo Pouſſin; from the Collection of Mr. Houlditch. It has been engraved by Vivares.

A Landſcape, with Ruins, beautiful, by Patel; from the Collection of Monſ. de la Live at Paris.

A fine and bright Landſcape, with Buildings, by Gaſparo Pouſſin, the Figures by Nicolo.

On the other ſide, A Landſcape, with large Figures, by Franciſco Bologneſe.

Under it the three following Pictures, a Landſcape, with Figures and Cattle, by Rubens (or Van Uden.)

A Landſcape, with Figures and Cattle, by Cuyp; from the Collection of Lord Kingſland, at Dublin.

A

A Moon-light on the Water, a perfect Picture of Vander Neer.

At the other End of the Room, two other large Landſcapes, by Van Artois, the Figures in one of them, by Teniers; from the Collection of Mr. Bagnols.

Under them the three following Pictures:

The Holy Family, by le Sueur, very fine.

Louis the Fourteenth on Horſeback, attended by his Court; the Prince de Condé on a dark-grey Horſe, Monſieur de Turenne on a dun one, immediately behind the King, by Vander Meulen.

An entertainment on the Texel, with Engliſh and Dutch Yatchts, a capital Vander Velt.

The STATE BED-CHAMBER.

32 Feet 4 by 20 Feet 6, and 14 Feet 4 inches high, hung with crimſon velvet, and the following Pictures.

Over the Chimney-piece, which was deſigned by Stuart, Simon Lord Harcourt, Lord High Chancellor, (afterwards Viſcount,) only Son of Sir Philip, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Lettice, Daughter and co-heir of Henry Knollis, Eſq. Wife to William fourth Lord Paget, by Marc Garrard.

Anne, Daughter of William fourth Lord Paget, Wife to Sir Simon Harcourt, married ſecondly to Sir Wm. Waller, by Mrs. Beale.

Simon, only Son of Simon firſt Lord Viſcount Harcourt, painted at Paris, by Le Bel; it belonged to Mr. Prior.

The Right Hon. Sir Simon Harcourt, eldeſt Son of Robert; he was Governor of Dublin in the Year 1642, and was killed at the Siege of Carrick Main in 1643, by Mirevelt.

Simon Earl of Harcourt, in the Robes of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Head by Hunter of Dublin, the Drapery and back ground by Doughty.

Rebecca,

Rebecca, Daughter and heir of Charles Le Braſs, Eſq. of Pipwel Abbey, in Northamptonſhire, by Mary, Daughter and co-heir of Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart. Wife to Simon Earl of Harcourt, in the Coronation Robes, by Knapton.

Frances, Daughter of Geoffry Vere, fourth Son of John Earl of Oxford, Wife to Robert Harcourt.

Robert Harcourt, eldeſt Son of Sir Walter; he was the principal Adventurer with Sir Walter Raleigh, in his Voyage to Guiana, and at his own expenſe built and fitted out three Ships for that Expedition.

Over one of the Doors, Sir Philip Harcourt, eldeſt Son of Sir Simon, by Gogain, from a Miniature by Mrs. Beale.

Over the other Door, Ann, his Wife, Daughter of Sir William Waller, by Lady Ann Finch. — Alſo a copy from Mrs. Beale, by the ſame Hand.

The DRESSING-ROOM.

Over the Chimney, a Turkiſh Army on its March, by Wyck.

View of the Caſcade of Terni, by Orizonti.

A Stag attacked by Dogs, by Oudry.

Over one Door, Margaret Daughter of Sir John Byron, and Widow of Sir William Atherton, Wife to Sir Robert Harcourt, Knight of the Garter, as repreſented on her Tomb at Stanton-Harcourt, with the Garter with its Motto, above the Elbow of her left Arm. There are but two other ſimilar inſtances known of Ladies wearing the Inſignia of that Order, viz. that of Conſtance Daughter of John Holland E. of Huntingdon and D. of Exeter, firſt married to Tho. Mowbray, D. of Norfolk, and ſecondly to Sir John Gray, Knight of the Garter, (temp. Hen. V.) and Earl of Tankerville, on her Tomb, (now defaced) in the Church of St. Katherine, near the Tower;—and that of Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Chaucer, and Wife to William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, (temp. Hen. VI.) on her Tomb in the Church of Ewelm.

Sir

Sir Francis Walſingham.

Giles Bruges, third Lord Chandos, (a Preſent from the Hon. Horace Walpole: it came from Weſton, (Mr. Sheldon's), the Dreſs is remarkable.

Over the other Door, Sir Robert Harcourt, Son of Thomas and Joan, Daughter of Sir Robert Franciſs.

Nicholas Fuller, a noted Counſellor and Champion of the Puritans; he died in Priſon 1619.

Two ſmall Sea Pieces.

View of the Temple of Veſta at Tivoli.

Ditto of the Amphitheatre at Rome, by Gaſpar Occhiali.

A Cupid in Crayons, by Miſs Read; a Preſent from her.

An Old Man's Head ditto, by Lutterel.

A Sea-port, by Tempeſta of Genoa.

Ruins with a View of Rome, by ditto.

King James I. by Marc Garrard.

A Woman on Horſeback, with ſeveral Figures and Animals by Watteau.

A Battle by Wyck.

Michael Son of Sir Walter Harcourt; He commanded one of his Brother Robert's Ships in Sir W. Raleigh's Expedition.

A Nymph and Satyr, after Jordaens.

Mr. Addiſon, in Crayons.

John Sotherton, Baron of the Exchequer.

—— Joliffe, Eſq, by Peter Lely.

Architecture with Figures, by Viviani.

Dogs attacking a Boar, by Oudry.

Second DRESSING-ROOM.

Over the Chimney, Mary Daughter of Sir Wm. Waller.

William de Harcourt, Knt. ſon of Robert, and Iſabel who brought the Manor of Stanton into the Harcourt Family.

Maud

Simon Harcourt, (afterwards Viſcount and Earl) only Son of the Hon. Simon Harcourt, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Maud, Daughter of John Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, and Widow of John Lord Botetort, wife to Thomas de Harcourt, Knt. Son of Sir William and Johanna, daughter of Richard Ld. Grey of Codnor. Obt. 17th of Richard II. From her Tomb at Stanton Harcourt.

Rebecca, Daughter of —— Joliffe, Eſq. Wife to Sir Samuel Moyer.

A Sea-port with Figures—Italian.

Robert Harcourt, Knight, Son of Sir John and Ann, Daughter of Sir John Norris: he was Standard-bearer to King Henry VII. at the Battle of Boſworth; Knight of the Bath, 1495, and Banneret 1497. From his Tomb at Stanton-Harcourt.

Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart. by Riley. Good.

A Landſcape, by Ermels, a preſent from Sir Jn. Blaquiere.

Dogs, Dead Game, &c. by Snyder.

A Landſcape—Italian.

Two Landſcapes, by Wooton; that on the left, very good.

Chriſt and St. John, after Rubens, by one of his Scholars.

Three Small Drawings in Oil—School of Rubens.

A View in Ireland, by Deane,

Penelope, after Angelica.

A favourite Dog, by Falconet.

Mary Daughter of Richard Spencer of Derbyſhire Eſq. Wife to Wm. Jennings, Eſq. of Long Wittenham, Berks.

A Head, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Over the Door, Frederick ſecond Son of Sir Simon Harcourt.

The FLOWER-GARDEN.

THIS ſmall Spot contains only about an Acre and a Quarter; but from the irregularity of its Form, the inequality of the Ground, and the diſpoſition of the Trees, it appears of conſiderable extent: The Boundary is concealed by a deep Plantation of Shrubs, which unites with the ſurrounding Foreſt Trees that ſtand in the Park. The Garden is laid out in Patches of Flowers and Clumps of Shrubs, of unequal dimenſions, and various Shapes, and a Gravel Walk leads round it, to the different Buildings and Buſts, on which are the following Inſcriptions:

At the Entrance, under the Pediment of a Doric Gate, is inſcribed the following Sentence from J. J. Rouſſeau (in alluſion to the Flowers:)

Si l'auteur de la Nature eſt grand dans les grandes choſes, il eſt tres grand dans les petites.

Fronting the Gate is a Buſt of FLORA on a Therm;

Here ſpringe the Violet all newe,
And freſh Perwinke riche of hewe;
And Flouris yalowe, white, and rede
Such plenti grew ther ner in mede:
Full gai is all the Grounde, and queint
And poudrid, as Men had it peint,
With many a freſh and ſondry Floure
That eaſtin up ful gode ſavoure.

CHAUCER.

Turning to the right a Buſt of COWLEY, with the following Inſcription:

When Epicurus to the World had taught,
That Pleaſure was the chiefeſt good,
His life he to his doctrine brought,
And in a Garden's ſhade, that ſovereign good he ſought.

COWLEY.

In

In a more wild and retired Part of the Walk (with a high Shrubbery on either Side of it) which leads through detached Trees to the Grotta, are Buſts of Cato of Utica, and of Jean Jacques Rouſſeau, with the following Inſcriptions:

CATO.

A ce nom ſaint, et auguſte, tout ami de la vertu
Doit mettre le front dans la pouſſiere, et honorer
En ſilence la memoire du plus grand des hommes.
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

ROUSSEAU.

Say, is thy honeſt Heart to Virtue warm!
Can Genius animate thy feeling Breaſt!
Approach, behold this venerable Form,
'Tis Rouſſeau; let thy Boſom ſpeak the reſt.
BK. BOOTHBY, Eſq.

The GROTTA.

Compoſed of rough Stones, intermixed with Spars and Petrifactions, to imitate a natural Cavern, and the Front partialy concealed by Ivy and a variety of Rock Plants: In one Corner of the Grotta on a Piece of white Marble of an irregular Form are inſcribed theſe Verſes from the Comus of Miſton:

Muſing Meditation moſt affects
The penſive ſecrecy of deſert Cell;
And Wiſdom's ſelf
Oft ſeeks to ſweet retired Solitude,
Where with her beſt nurſe, Contemplation,
She plumes her Feathers, and lets grow her Wings,
That in the various Buſtle of Reſort,
Were all too ruffled, and ſometimes impair'd.

Proceeding through a continuation of the ſame Shrubbery (which appears to grow on rocky Ground) after

after having paſſed the Buſt of Locke, you look over the wideſt Part of the Garden, and ſee the Dome of the Church above the Trees in the oppoſite Boundary.

LOCKE,

Who made the whole internal World his own,
And ſhew'd confeſs'd to Reaſon's purged Eye,
That Nature's firſt beſt Gift, was Liberty.

(The firſt line is from Thomſon; part of the ſecond, and the whole of the third, from Maſon.)

The TEMPLE of FLORA.

The Deſign taken from a Doric Portico at Athens: in the center of the back Wall is a Medallion of Flora, from the Antique, in white Marble, and under it this Inſcription from Arioſto:

Vaghi boſchetti di ſoavi Allori,
Di Palme, e d'amenißime Mortelle,
Cedri, et Aranci, c'hanno i frutti e fiori,
Contesti in varie forme e tutte belle,
Facean riparo a i ſervidi calori
Di giorni eſtivi con lor ſpeſſe ombrelle:
E tra quei rami con ſoavi modi,
Cantando ſe ne gian i Roſignuli.

A Buſt of FAUNUS on one Side of the Temple.

Faunus would oft, as Horace ſings,
Delighted with his rural ſeats,
Forſake Arcadia's groves and ſprings,
For ſoft Lucretile's retreats.
'Twas Beauty charm'd, what wonder then,
Enamoured of a fairer ſcene,
The changeful God ſhould change again,
And here, for ever fix his reign!

WM. WHITEHEAD, Eſq.

A Buſt of PAN on the other Side.

Here univerſal Pan,
Knit with the Graces, and the Hours in Dance,
Leads on th' eternal Spring. MILTON.

Buſt of VENUS.

Thee Goddeſs, thee the Clouds and Tempeſts fear,
And at thy pleaſing preſence diſappear:
For thee the Land in fragrant Flow'rs is dreſs'd.

DRYDEN, from Lucretius.

Buſt of APOLLO.

Lucido Dio,
Per cui l'April fiorisce. METASTATIO.

The BOWER.

Is a ſquare Building twelve Feet by ten, the Ceiling is coved, and the whole painted green: the Front is covered with a Treillage of the ſame Colour, againſt which are planted Roſes, Woodbines, Jeſſamines, and ſeveral kinds of Creepers, and appears like three Arches cut through the Shrubbery; within is a caſt of Cupid and Pſyche from the Antique, and on a Tablet above the center Arch, are inſcribed the following Verſes.

Fair Quiet have I found thee here,
With Innocence thy ſiſter dear!
Miſtaken long, I ſought thee then,
In buſy Companies of Men;
Your ſacred Plants, at length I know,
Will only in Retirement grow.
Society is all but rude,
To this delicious Solitude,
Where all the Flowers and Trees do cloſe
To weave the Garland of Repoſe.

AND. MARVELL.

Buſt of PRIOR.

See, Friend, in ſome few fleeting Hours,
See yonder what a change is made!
Ah me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of Beauty are but one;
At Morn, both flouriſh, bright and gay,
Both fade at Evening, pale and gone,

The

The URN,

Placed on an Altar, encircled with Cypreſſes, ſtands within a Receſs in the Shrubbery that ſurrounds the Garden. The Bank that riſes behind is planted with Flowers, and a Weeping Willow, large Weymouth Pines, and other Evergreens, form the back Ground.

Sacred
To the Memory of FRANCES POOLE,
Viſcounteſs Palmerſton.

Here ſhall our ling'ring Footſteps oft be found,
This is her Shrine, and conſecrates the Ground.
Here living ſweets around her altars riſe,
And breath perpetual Incence to the Skies.
Here too the thoughtleſs and the young may tread,
Who ſhun the drearier Manſions of the Dead;
May here be taught what worth the World has known.
Her Wit, her Senſe, her Virtues were her own;
To her peculiar—and for ever loſt
To thoſe who knew, and therefore lov'd her moſt.
O! if kind Pity ſteal on Virtue's eye,
Check not the Tear, nor ſtop the uſeful Sigh;
From ſoft Humanity's ingenuous Flame
A wiſh may riſe to emulate her Fame,
And ſome faint Image of her worth reſtore,
When thoſe who now lament her, are no more.

George Simon Harcourt, and the Hon. Elizabeth Vernon, Viſcount and Viſcounteſs Nuneham, erected this Urn in the Year 1771, and William Whitehead, Eſq. Poet-Laureat, wrote the Verſes.

The CONSERVATORY, 50 Feet by 15.

Is planted with Bergamont, Cedrati, Limoncelli, and Orange-Trees of various kinds and ſizes. In Summer, the Front, Sides, and Roof of the Building are entirely removed, and the Trees appear to ſtand in the natural Ground—the back Wall is covered with a Treillage againſt which are planted Lemon, Citron, and Pomegrannate-Trees, intermixed with all the different ſorts of Jeſſamines.

The Statue of HEBE

Terminates the principal glade, and fronts the Temple of Flora: it is backed by a large Clump of Shrubs, which forms a Collection of all such Ever-greens as flouriſh in the open Air.

On the Pedeſtal of the Statue are the following Verſes:

Hebe, from thy cup divine,
Shed, O ſhed! nectareous Dews,
Here o'er Nature's living ſhrine,
Th' immortal drops diffuſe:
Here while every bloom's diſplay'd,
Shining fair in vernal pride,
Catch the colours e'er they fade,
And check the green Blood's ebbing tide,
Till Youth eternal like thine own prevail,
Safe from the night's dump wing or day's inſidious gale.

WM. WHITEHEAD, Eſq.

The CHURCH

Is a beautiful Building of the Ionic Order, in the Style of an Antique Temple: it was erected in the Year 1764 at the ſole expence of Simon Earl of Harcourt, who gave the original Deſign, which afterwards received a ſmall alteration from Mr. Stuart.

The principal Portico, which conſiſts of Six Columns, has no communication with the Church, but ſerves for a Seat in the Garden; the publick Entrance is on the oppoſite Side, and that to the family Cloſet through the Semi-circular Portico at the Weſt end. The Inſide has been furniſhed and decorated by the preſent Earl. The Altar-piece, which repreſents the Parable of the good Samaritan, was deſigned and painted by Mr. Maſon.

The Piece of Tapeſtry at the Weſt end, (which is framed like a Picture) repreſents the Chiefs of the Twelve Tribes of Iſrael at the Paſſover.

THE

THE MAGNIFICENT

HOUSE AND GARDENS

AT

S T O W,

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

A GRAND Flight of Steps, adorned with two Lions on the Pedeſtals, leads us to the Portico, from whence we enter

The SALON,

Which is a grand Apartment hung with Tapeſtry, repreſenting the Functions of the Cavalry. The Dimenſions of this Room are 43 Feet by 22; the Furniture is Crimſon, ornamented with two Marble Buſts, a rich Cabinet, and fine *China* Jars.

The Pictures are

1. A Landſcape.
2. A Flower-piece.
3. A Fruit-piece.

The HALL.

This is a ſpacious Room, 36 Feet by 22 and an half, deſigned and painted by *Kent*. It's Ceiling is enriched with the Signs of the *Zodiac*; and the Walls are adorned with Feſtoons of Flowers, &c.

Over the Chimney is a curious Piece of *Alto Relievo*, the Story of which is *Darius*'s Tent: Here are alſo eleven Marble Buſts, properly diſpoſed, and a Statue of Narciſſus.

The DINING ROOM

Is a well proportioned Apartment, 30 Feet by 21, in which are the following Paintings, viz.

Two large Landſcapes, by *Orizonti.*

Two ſmall ditto, by *Luten.*

A Dancing at the Duke of *Mantua*'s Marriage, by *Tintoretto.*

A Landſcape, by *Claude Lorrain.*

A ſmall ditto of *Acis* and *Galatea*, by *Milé.*

A large Picture of young *Bacchanals.*

A Sea Port, by a *Flemiſh* Maſter.

A Landſcape with Figures and Cattle, by *Baſſan.*

A Landſcape, with a Mill.

Vulcan and *Venus.*

The Marriage at *Cana*, by *Baſſan.*

Moſes burying the *Ægyptian*, by *Pouſſin.*

A Bed Chamber, with two Dreſſing Rooms.

The Hangings, Bed, and Furniture of this Apartment are rich Crimſon; and over the Chimney is a full length Portrait of the late Counteſs of Dorſet.

In the firſt Dreſſing Room, a Piece of Still Life over the Chimney.

In the Second, a fine Cabinet, and over the Chimney, Prince Henry, at full length.

The Grand STAIR CASE.

This Stair Caſe is ornamented with Iron Work, and enriched with three Ceiling-pieces, painted by *Sclater*, viz.

1. Juſtice and Peace.
2. Fame and Victory.
3. Plenty and Conſtancy.

The Walls are adorned with military Pieces.

The

The CHAPEL

Is wainſcotted with Cedar, and has a Gallery of the ſame, hung with Crimſom Velvet. Its Dimenſions are, 37 Feet by 20 Feet 10 Inches, and 26 Feet high.

Over the Communion Table is a fine Painting of the Reſurrection, by *Tintoretto*; and over that is the King's Arms, richly carved and ornamented.

Above the Cedar Wainſcot are the following Paintings at full length, viz.

1. *Moſes* and *Aaron*.
2. St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.
3. The Four Evangeliſts.
4. The Aſcenſion.
5. Baptiſm.
6. The Salutation of the Virgin Mary.

The Ceiling is the ſame as in the Chapel Royal at St. *James's*, and the Cedar Wainſcot enriched with elegant Carving, by *Guibbons*.

Her Ladyſhip's Dreſſing-Room.

The Hangings, Chairs, and Window Curtains of fine printed Cotton.

A fine old Japan Cabinet, ornamented with China Jars.

A fine view of *Pekin*, over the Chimney-Piece, by *Iolli*.

Her Ladyſhip's Bed-Camber.

The Hangings, Chairs, &c. the ſame as the Dreſſing Room; with a Picture of a *Chineſe* Temple over the Chimney, by *Iolli*.

The CHINESE CLOSET.

This is the Repoſitory of her Ladyſhip's valuable China. The Japan and Ornaments were a Preſent from the late Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*.

From

From hence we enter a Colonade adorned with Paintings, by *Sclater*. It is embellished with Exotics and flowering Shrubs.

The GRENVILLE ROOM

Is 29 Feet 8 Inches by 26 Feet 3 Inches, and 19 Feet 4 Inches high, is hung with Green Velvet, and ornamented with the following Portraits, all at full length, except the first.

1. The late Countess *Temple*, Mother to the present Earl.
2. The present Countess *Temple*.
3. The present Earl *Temple*.
4. The Right Honourable *George Grenville*.
5. The Honourable *James Grenville*.
6. The Honourable *Henry Grenville*, formerly Governor of *Barbadoes*.
7. The Honourable *Thomas Grenville*, who was killed in Defence of his Country, on board the *Defiance*, of which Ship he was Captain.
8. The Right Honourable Lady *Hester Pitt*.

The GALLERY.

A magnificent Apartment, 74 Feet by 25 Feet, and 20 Feet high, with Gobelin Tapestry Chairs, and is hung with three fine Pieces of Tapestry, viz.

1. A beautiful Representation of a Farm.
2. A *Dutch* Wake from *Teniers*.
3. A *Dutch* Fishery, from ditto.

The two Chimnies have Pictures of *Roman* Ruins over each, by *Panini*.

The Four Doors have rural Pictures over each, viz.

1. Plowing. 2. Reaping.
3. Hay-making. 4 Sheep shearing.

And a Rich Cabinet at each End, containing Books; and 10 Marble Busts of *Roman* Emperors.

A Draft

A Dreſſing-Room.

Hangings of Yellow Silk Damaſk, trimmed with Silver; with the following Paintings:

Joan of *Arc*, over the Chimney.
Sir *Thomas Temple*.
Lady *Heſter Temple*.

A Bed-Chamber.

The Hangings, Bed, Chairs and Ornaments, of Yellow Damaſk, the ſame as in the Dreſſing-Room; with Paintings of,

The Repreſentation of the *Holy Lamb*.
A Flower Piece.
Two Landſcapes, one over each Door.

A Dreſſing-Room.

Green Damaſk, trimmed with Gold, with the following Paintings.

A Picture over the Chimney, by *Rembrant*.
Two Saints, St. *Laurence*, and St. *Stephen*, one over each Door.
On one Side, *Orodes* ordering melted Gold to be poured into the Mouth of *Craſſus*.
On the other, two Pieces of Ruins and a Landſcape, with Dancing Satyrs, by *Paul Brill*.
The Rape of *Helen*, by *Theſeus*.
The Return of *Chryſeis* to her Father, both by *Primaticcio*.

A Bed-Chamber.

Green Damaſk Bed, Hangings and Chairs trimmed with Gold.

Paintings.

1. An Original Portrait of *Oliver Cromwell*.
2. A *Silenus*.
3. A Portrait of Colonel *Stanyan*,

A Dreſſ-

A Dreſſing-Room.

The Paintings in this Room are,

A Portrait of *Rubens*'s Wife, over one Door, by *Rubens*.

Over the other, a Knight of the Bath, by *Vandyke*.

Cymon and *Iphigenia*.

The STATE APARTMENTS.

I. *The State Gallery*

Is 70 Feet 9 Inches, by 25 Feet long, and 22 Feet high;

With two Marble Chimney-Pieces of *Sienna*, &c. The Cieling finely ornamented with Paintings and Gilding, by *Selator*. Two fine large Marble Tables, with two large Pier-Glaſſes.——The Walls are adorned with curious Pieces of Tapeſtry, viz.

1. The Triumph of *Diana*.
2. The Triumph of *Mars*.
3. The Triumph of *Venus*.
4. The Triumph of *Bacchus*.
5. The Triumph of *Ceres*.

The Piers are adorned with Trophies.

Two Chimnies, the upper Parts of which are adorned with Gilding and Carving.

1. Repreſenting *Mercury* conducting Tragic and Comic Poetry to the Hill of *Parnaſſus*.
2. A Goddeſs conducting Learning to Truth.

II. *The State Dreſſing-Room*

Is 24 Feet 8 Inches by 30 Feet, and 19 Feet 4 Inches high;

Hung with Blue Damaſk, and Chairs and Window Curtains of the ſame. The Doors and Ceiling are finely ornamented with Carving and Gilding.

The

The Paintings are,

A fine Portrait of the late Lord *Cobham*, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.

Four Converſation Pieces, by *Franciſco Cippa*.

Venus binding the Eyes of a Cupid, and the Graces offering Tribute.

III. *The State Bed-Chamber*

Is 56 Feet 8 Inches by 25 Feet 10 Inches, and 18 Feet 8 Inches high.

The Bed and Ceiling by *Signor Borra*; and Pillars of the Corinthian Order: The whole finely carved and gilt.

A Madona from the School of *Rubens*.

A Picture over the Chimney.

A very Curious Chimney-Piece of White Marble, deſigned by *Signor Borra*.

Two Marble Tables.

Two fine large Pier Glaſſes.

IV. *The State Cloſet*,

Hung with Crimſon Damaſk.—In it a Picture of the King of *Denmark*, by *Angelica*; facing which is a Portrait of *La Belle Terroniere*, Miſtreſs to *Francis* the firſt, by *Leonardo da Vinci*.

The Chineſe Cloſet,

Wainſcoted with Japan and other Ornaments, Preſents from the late Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*.—The Furniture white Satin.

A Paſſage,

Ornamented with Marble Buſts.

A Grand Stair-Caſe,

Adorned with Paintings of the four Seaſons.

The Ceiling repreſents the riſing Sun. *Phœbus* in his Car.

The Length of the Line through the Houſe 450 Feet: the Offices 450 Feet: the whole Extent is 900 Feet.

The

The GARDENS.

A ſtraight Gravel Road, of two Miles in length, leads from *Buckingham* to a large *Corinthian* Arch, 60 Feet high, and 60 Feet wide, decorated on each Side with a large Column, from whence appears the Garden-Front of his Lordſhip's Houſe, ſtanding on the Summit of a Hill, and encompaſſed by the Garden and Park.——From this Arch, you deſcend to the Garden Entrance; but the Road to the Houſe leads through the Arch, in which are Dwelling Rooms for the Keeper, and is beautifully diverſified with Hill, Valley, Lawn, River, and a perpetual Change of Scene ariſing from the numerous Buildings intermixed with Wood.

At the South Entrance of the Gardens are two Pavilions ſupported by *Doric* Pillars. Here you have a View of the Houſe, and of the two Rivers on the Right-hand meeting in one Stream, which run into a kind of Bay.

Turning to the Left Hand you deſcend to *Artificial Ruins of a Temple of two River-Gods*, covered with Evergreens, and adorned with the Statues of Fauns, Satyrs, and River-Gods; a beautiful Caſcade of three Sheets of Water falls from a River above into a Lake of ten Acres.

The Shepherd's Cove, Deſigned by *Kent*, is ſeated in a riſing Wood, on the Banks of the Lake; on the Walls of which is engraved the following Monumental Inſcription:

To the Memory
of
SIGNIOR FIDO,
An *Italian* of good Extraction;
Who came into *England*,
Not to bite us, like moſt of his Countrymen,
But to gain an honeſt Livelihood,
He hunted not after Fame,
Yet acquired it;

Regard-

Regardleſs of the Praiſe of his Friends,
But moſt ſenſible of their Love.
Tho' he liv'd amongſt the Great,
He neither learnt nor flatter'd any Vice.
He was no Bigot,
Tho' he doubted of none of the XXXIX Articles.
And if to follow Nature
And to reſpect the Laws of Society
Be Philoſophy,
He was a perfect Philoſopher;
A faithful Friend,
An agreeable Companion,
A loving Huſband,
Diſtinguiſhed by a numerous Offspring,
All which he lived to ſee take good Courſes.
In his old Age he retir'd
To the Houſe of a Clergyman in the Country,
Where he finiſhed his earthly Race,
And died an Honour and an Example to the whole Species.

READER,
This Stone is guiltleſs of Flattery,
For he to whom it is inſcrib'd
Was not a Man,
But a
GREY-HOUND.

The TEMPLE *dedicated to* VENUS, with this Inſcription, VENERI HORTENSI.

It is a ſquare Building with circular Arches and Wings deſigned by Mr. *Kent*; the Inſide is adorned with Paintings by Mr. *Sclater*, taken from *Spenſer's* FAIRY QUEEN.—The Lady is the fair *Hellinora*. The Pannel in the Ceiling is adorned with a naked *Venus*. Upon the Frize is the following Motto from *Catullus*.

Nunc amet qui nondum amavit;
Quique amavit, nunc amet.

Let him love now, who never lov'd before:
Let him who always lov'd, now love the more.

The Late QUEEN's *Statue*

Is erected on four *Ionic* Colums.—On the Pedestal is this Inscription:

DIVÆ CAROLINÆ. To the Divine CAROLINE.

Two Pavilions.

One of them is made use of as a Dwelling-House; the other stands in the Garden; the Space between forms a Gate-way, designed by Kent, which is the Entrance into the Park.——From hence there is a noble View of a Bridge with a fine Serpentine River, and a Road, terminated by two Lodges, which form a grand Approach from *Oxfordshire* to the Park and House.

St. AUGUSTINE's *Cave*, is a Cell formed of Moss and Roots of Trees interwoven: this is situated in a retired Thicket.

In this Cave is a Straw Couch, a Wooden Chair, three Windows or Holes, over which is the following Inscription in Monkish *Latin* Verse.

Cur gendes, Satane, mulebrem fumere formam?
Non facies vetet casti me rumpere nervum,
Heus fugite in cellam; pulchram vitate puellam;
Non radix mortis fuit olim fœmina in hortis.

Satan, why deck'd in female Charms,
Dost thou attack my Heart?
My Vow is proof against thy Arms,
'Gainst all thy Wiles and Art.
Ah! Hermits flee into your Cells,
Nor Beauty's Poison feed on,
—The Root of Death (as Story tells)
Was Woman first in *Eden*.

The Temple of BACCHUS, a stucco'd Building, the Inside adorned with the Revels of *Bacchus*, painted by *Nollekins*.

NELSON's SEAT, With a *Doric* Portico.

In it are the following Inscriptions describing the Paintings.

On

On the Right Hand:

Ultra Uphratem et Tigrim
usque ad Oceanum propagata ditione,
Orbis Terrarum Imperium Romæ assignat optimus Princeps,
cui super advolat Victoria
Laurigerum fertum hinc inde
utraque manu extendens
comitantibus Pietate et Abundantia.

In Arcu Constantini.

That is, "Beyond Euphrates and Tigris, having extended his dominion even to the Ocean, the most excellent Prince assigns the Empire of the World to Rome: Above whom flies Victory, extending a Laurel Wreath on either Side, with both Hands, attended by Piety and Plenty. *In the Arch of Constantine.*

On the Left:

Post Obitum L. Veri.
in imperio cum Marco consortis.
Roma
integrum orbis Terrarum
potestatem ei ut in se contulit

In Capitolio.

That is, "after the death of Lucius Verus, associate in the Empire with Marcus, Rome conferred on him the entire command of the whole Earth.

In the Capitol."

The Equestrian STATUE *of King* GEORGE *the First* in complete Armour, opposite the North Front of the House, with this Inscription from Virgil:

In medio mihi Cæsar erit.——
Et viridi in Campo Signum de Marmore ponam
Propter Aquam. COBHAM.

Thus translated:

"Full in the midst shall Cæsar's Form divine
"Auspicious stand, the Godhead of the Shrine.—
"And near the stream a Marble Statue rear."

The STATUE *of His late* MAJESTY, raiſed on a Corinthian Pillar, with this Inſcription:

Georgio Auguſto.

That is "To George Auguſtus."

DIDO'S CAVE, a retired dark Building, with this Inſcription, from Virgil:

Speluncam Didò, dux at Trojanus, eandem
Devenium.———

Thus Tranſlated.

"To the ſafe covert of one Cavern came
"The Trojan Leader, and the Tyrian Dame."

The ROTUNDO is raiſed upon *Ionic* Pillars, and is ornamented with a Statue of *Bacchus*.——The Building by Sir *John Vanbrugh*, altered by *Borra*.

From hence we paſs into the Piazza, where on the Right-hand, we have the Proſpect of the *Corinthian* Arch (mentioned before), and on the Left, the Houſe. ——In the adjoining Wood

A Doric ARCH, ſtanding on an Eminence, accompanied with the Statues of *Apollo* and the nine *Muſes*, forms an Entrance into a very pleaſing Scene.

On the back Front of the *Attic* is inſcribed

AMELIÆ SOPHIÆ AUG.

To her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Amelia Sophia*.

Through the Arch is ſeen the *Palladian* Bridge, and a Caſtle on the oppoſite Hill.

The Temple of Antient Virtue, is a Rotundo of the *Ionic* Order by Mr. *Kent*; on the Outſide, over each Door is this Motto:

Priſcæ Virtuti. To Ancient Virtue.

And in four Niches within, ſtanding at full Length, are the Statues of *Lycurgus*, *Socrates*, *Homer*, and *Epaminondas*.

Captain GRENVILLE'S *Monument*, being a naval Column erected by the Late Lord *Cobham*, in honour of Captain

Captain *Grenville*, upon the Top of which Heroic Poetry holds in her Hand a Scroll with

Non nisi Grandia Canto.

Heroic Deeds alone my Theme.

Upon the Plinth and on the Pedestal are the following Inscriptions;

DIGNUM LAUDE VIRUM MUSA VETAT MORI.

The Muse forbids Heroic Worth to die.

Strenuis suæ Filio

THOMÆ GRENVILLE,

Qui navis Præfectus regiæ,
Duvente classem Britannicam Georgio Anson,
Dum contra Gallos fortissimè pugnaret,
Dilaceratæ navis ingenti fragmine,
Femore graviter percussus,
Perire, dixit moribundus, omnia satius esse,
Quam inertiæ rem in judicio fieri;
Columnam hanc refractam
Laudans & mœrens, posuit
Cobham.

Insigne virtutis, heu! rarissimum
Exemplum habes;
Ex quo discas,
Quid virum præsidiô militari ornatum
Deceat.

M DCC XLVII.

That is, "To the Son of his Sister, Thomas Grenville, who being Captain of one of his Majesty's Ships, under the command of Admiral Anson, while he valiantly fought against the French, and was mortally wounded in the Thigh, declaring in his last Moments, that it was better to suffer than to be tried for cowardice, COBHAM, expressing at once his approbation and regret, erected this refracted Column. This is, alas! an example of courage too seldom found, from whence we may learn how it becomes a Commander to behave."

From this Column, we have a most beautiful View of the *British Worthies*, of the Temple of Ancient Virtue, and of the *Elysian Fields*.

Here we croſs the Serpentine River, over

The SHELL BRIDGE, by *Kent*, which brings us to

The TEMPLE *of* BRITISH WORTHIES, by *Kent*; a Building cut into Niches, wherein are placed the following Buſtos;

ALEXANDER POPE, who uniting the Correctneſs of Judgment to the Fire of Genius, by the Melody and Power of his Numbers, gave Sweetneſs to Senſe, and Grace to Philoſophy. He employed the pointed Brilliancy of Wit to chaſtiſe the Vices, and the Eloquence of Poetry to exalt the Virtues of human Nature; and being without a Rival in his own Age, imitated and tranſlated with a Spirit equal to the Originals, the beſt Poets of Antiquity.

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, who by the honourable Profeſſion of a Merchant having enriched himſelf and his Country, for carrying on the Commerce of the World, built the *Royal Exchange*.

IGNATIUS JONES, who to adorn his Country, introduced and rivalled the *Greek* and *Roman* Architecture.

JOHN MILTON, whoſe ſublime and unbounded Genius equall'd a Subject that carried him beyond the Limits of the World.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, whoſe excellent Genius opened to him the whole Heart of Man, all the Mines of Fancy, all the Stores of Nature; and gave him Power, beyond all other Writers, to move, aſtoniſh, and delight Mankind.

JOHN LOCKE, who beſt of all Philoſophers, underſtood the Powers of the Human Mind, the Nature, End, and Bounds of Civil Government; and with equal Sagacity, refuted the ſlaviſh Syſtem of uſurped Authority over the Rights, the Conſciences, or the Reaſon of Mankind.

Sir

Sir ISAAC NEWTON, whom the God of Nature made to comprehend his Works: and from ſimple Principles to diſcover the Laws never known before, and to explain the Appearances never underſtood, of this ſtupendous Univerſe.

Sir FRANCIS BACON *Lord* VERULAM, who, by the Strength and Light of ſuperiour Genius, rejecting vain Speculation and fallacious Theory, taught to purſue Truth, and improve Philoſophy by the certain Method of Experiment.

In the Niche of a Pyramid is placed a *Mercury*, with theſe Words ſubſcribed:

——*Campos ducit ad Elyſios.*
——Leads to the *Elyſian* Fields.

King ALFRED, the mildeſt, juſteſt, moſt beneficent of Kings; who drove out the *Danes*, ſecured the Seas, protected Learning, eſtabliſhed Juries, cruſh'd Corruption, guarded Liberty, and was the Founder of the *Engliſh* Conſtitution.

EDWARD, *Prince of Wales*, the Terror of *Europe*, the Delight of *England*; who preſerved unaltered, in the Height of Glory and Fortune, his natural Gentleneſs and Modeſty.

Queen ELIZABETH, who confounded the Projects, and deſtroyed the Power that threatened to oppreſs the Liberties of *Europe*; ſhook off the Yoke of Eccleſiaſtical Tyranny; reſtored Religion from the Corruptions of *Popery*; and by a wiſe, a moderate, and a popular Government, gave Wealth, Security, and Reſpect to *England*.

King WILLIAM III. who, by his Virtue and Conſtancy, having ſaved his Country from a foreign Maſter, by a bold and generous Enterprize, preſerved the Liberty and Religion of *Great-Britain*.

Sir WALTER RALEIGH, a valiant Soldier, and an able Statesman; who endeavouring to rouse the Spirit of his Master, for the Honour of his Country, against the Ambition of *Spain*, fell a Sacrifice to the Influence of that Court, whose Arms he had vanquished, and whose designs he opposed.

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, who, through many Perils, was the first of *Britons* that ventured to sail round the Globe; and carried into unknown Seas and Nations the Knowlege and Glory of the *English* Name.

JOHN HAMPDEN, who, with great Spirit and consummate Abilities, began a noble Opposition to an arbitrary Court, in Defence of the Liberties of his Country; supported them in Parliament, and died for them in the Field.

Sir JOHN BARNARD, who distinguished himself in Parliament by an active and firm Opposition to the pernicious and iniquitous Practice of Stock-jobbing: At the same time exerting his utmost Abilities to encrease the strength of his Country, by reducing the Interest of the National Debt; which he proposed to the House of Commons in the Year 1737, and with the Assistance of Government, carried into Effect, in the Year 1750, on Terms of equal Justice to Particulars and to the State: notwithstanding all the impediments which private Interest could oppose to public Spirit.

The Cold Bath.

The GROTTO stands at the Head of the *Serpentine* River, and on each Side a Pavilion, the one ornamented with Shells, the other with Pebbles and Flints broke to Pieces. The Grotto is furnished with a great number of Looking-glasses both on the Walls and Ceiling, all in Frames of Plaister-work, set with Shells and Flints. ——A Marble Statue of *Venus*, on a Pedestal stuck with the same.

The

The Temple of Concord and Victory, is a large beautiful Building in the antique Taſte, decorated with 28 fluted Columns of the *Ionic* Order, and one of the principal Ornaments in the Garden.—It has ſix Statues on the Top, as big as Life, and the front Pediment is adorned with a Piece of Alt-Relief, by Mr. *Scheemaker*, repreſenting the four Quarters of the World bringing their various Products to *Britannia*.—In the Frize of the Portico is this Inſcription:

Concordiæ & Victoriæ.
To Concord and Victory.

In the Anti-Temple there are two Medallions deſcribing
Concordia Fœderatorum: Concordia Civium:
Concord of the Allies: National Concord.

From this Portico is ſeen in a diagonal line,

An Obelisk in the Park, above an hundred Feet high, Inſcribed to Major General *Wolfe*.

Oſtendunt Terris hunc tantum Fata——
The Fates but ſhew him to the World.
1759.

This Obeliſk ſtands upon a Hill in the approach from *Northamptonſhire*, which is very magnificent: At the Entrance from the Duke of *Grafton*'s Foreſt there are two Lodges from whence a very broad Line, of three Miles in length, conducting us through Woods, is terminated by the Temple of Concord and Victory.—In the other diagonal Line from the Temple, ſtands a lofty fluted Column, erected to the Memory of the late Lord Viſcount *Cobham*.

A Gravel Path leads by the Statue of *Hercules* and *Antæus*, ſkirting the Valley, to the Circle of the dancing Faun, ſurrounded with Statues of Shepherds and Shepherdeſſes.

" And every Shepherd tells his Tale
" Under a Hawthorn in the Dale." *Milton.*

Winding through a Wood, not far diſtant, riſe

The

The Fane and Statue of Paſtoral Poetry, holding in her Hand a Scroll with theſe Words,

Paſtorum Carmina Canto.

I tune the Shepherd's Lay.

The Fane is adorned with Terms, &c. Here a moſt pleaſing Foreſt-ſcene preſents itſelf, formed by extenſive Lawns of the Park, bounded with old Oaks; Next we croſs over the Valley, and ſoon come to

Lord COBHAM's *Pillar*, One hundred and fifteen Feet high. Round the Baſe of the Column is written,

L. Luculli ſummi Viri Virtutem quis? At quam multi Villarum Magnificentiam imitati ſunt? Tully's *Offices.*

"Who hath imitated the Virtues of *L. Lucullus*, a truly great Man? but how many the Example, in magnificently adorning their Country-ſeats?"

On the Pedeſtal are the following Inſcriptions:

On one Side.

To preſerve the Memory of her Huſband,
Anne Viſcounteſs *Cobham*
Cauſed this Pillar to be erected
In the Year 1747.

On the oppoſite Side.

Quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere,
relinquamus aliquid,
quo nos vixiſſe teſtemur.

"Inaſmuch as the Portion of Life allotted to us is ſhort, let us leave ſomething behind us, to ſhew that we have lived."

A Circular Stair-caſe leads to the Top, which commands a View over great part of the Counties of *Buckingham*, *Oxford*, and *Northampton*.

The Ladies Temple, is built upon Groin Arches, with *Venetian* Windows, and two Niches in each Front decorated with Vaſes; a great flight of Steps leads up to a *Corinthian* Portico, and from thence to a Room, ſupported by *Scaiola* Columns, the Walls of which are adorned with the following Paintings by Mr. *Sclater*.

On

On one Side are Ladies employing themſelves in Needle and Shell-work.——On the oppoſite Side, are Ladies diverting themſelves with Painting and Muſic.—The Soffite or Ceiling from the Temple of the Sun and Moon at *Rome*.

The Gothic Temple, is a large Building of yellow Stone, 70 Feet high, upon a riſing Ground, adorned in the *Gothic* Way with carved Work and painted Glaſs. The Diſpoſition within is very beautiful: We enter a circular Room, the Dome of which is ornamented with the Deſcents of the *Temple* Family. On the ſecond Story is a Gallery: The Tower affords a very extenſive View round the Country.

In a Receſs, near this Temple, are placed ſome very good Statues, by *Ryſbrack*, of the ſeven *Saxon* Deities, who gave Names to the Days of the Week.—The Houſe and the Portico of the Temple of *Concord* and *Victory* have a beautiful Effect from the Temple.

The Palladian Bridge. The Roof of which is ſupported by *Ionic* Pillars.

From hence we paſs into the great Terrace-Walk, which is 3000 Feet long.

The Temple of FRIENDSHIP, is a large Structure of the *Tuſcan* Order; On the Outſide is this Motto;

Amicitiæ S——Sacred to Friendſhip.

M DCC XXXIX.

The Inſide is furniſhed with Buſts of the late Viſcount *Cobham* and his Friends, *viz. Frederick* Prince of *Wales*; the Earls of *Cheſterfield*, *Weſtmoreland*, and *Marchmont*; the Lords *Cobham*, *Gower*, and *Bathurſt*; *Richard Grenville*, late Earl *Temple*; *William Pitt*, late Earl of *Chatham*; and *George Lyttelton*, late Lord *Lyttelton*.

The Roof is painted and ornamented in a very gay Manner.

The

The Pebble Alcove, a little Grotto ornamented with Pebbles; in which likewiſe his Lordſhip's Arms are curiouſly wrought on the back Wall.

CONGREVE's *Monument*; the Embelliſhments of which are emblematical of the Poet's Comic Genius. On the Top is placed a Monkey viewing himſelf in a Mirror, with this Inſcription:

Vitæ imitatio,
Conſuetudinis ſpeculum,
Comœdia.

That is, "Comedy is the Imitation of Life, and the Mirror of Faſhion."

The POET's EFFIGIES lie in a careleſs Poſture on one Side, and on the other is placed this Epitaph;

Ingenio
Acri, facetis expolito,
Moribuſque
Urbanis, candidis, facillimis.
GULIELMI CONGREVE
Hoc
Qualecunque deſiderii ſui
Solamen ſumul et
Monumentum
Poſuit COBHAM. 1736.

That is, "To the piercing, facetious, and refined Genius; to the poliſhed, candid, and unaffected Manners of WILLIAM CONGREVE: COBHAM has erected this poor Conſolation and Monument of his loſs.

The Gardens contain three hundred and forty Acres.

THE END.